

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.—NUMBERS.
WHOLE NUMBER 1738.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

(SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.)



MAGNOLIA METAL

IN USE BY

EIGHT LEADING GOVERNMENTS.

BEST ANTI-FRICTION METAL FOR

Steamship, Railroad, Dynamo, Rolling-Mill, High-Speed Engine, Saw-Mill, Cotton-Mill, Paper-Mill and all Machinery Bearings.

MAGNOLIA METAL CO.,

—OWNERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

London Office, 49 Queen Victoria Street.

Chicago Office, Trader's Building.

TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

TRADE MARK,

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting and Launches.

Roller Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches.

For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers, 19-31 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

THE WM. CRAMP & SONS: SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING COMPANY:

PHILADELPHIA

Ready THE NEW U. S. ARMY CAP

BENT & BUSH, 387 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

and Collar
Insignia.



E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.

Write us.

300 Wabash Ave., Chicago,

Chicago Headquarters
for Army Officers.

MILITARY OUTFITTERS

CLOTHING and EQUIPMENTS. All that is New and Stylish.

BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

HOLLOW STEEL SHAFITING,

Gun and other Forgings, Armor Plate.

Chicago Office: Marquette Building.

SPECIALTY OF EXTRA QUALITY BESSEMER AND OPEN HEARTH FLUID COMPRESSED, HYDRAULIC FORGED STEEL, STEEL RAILS, BILLETS, BLOOMS, SLABS, AND MUCK BAR.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 100 BROADWAY.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 431 CHESTNUT STREET.

SAVAGE BRAND WETTEREN POWDER.

FOR RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

CONTAINS NO NITRO GLYCERINE.

SAVAGE REPEATING ARMS CO., UTICA, N. Y.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Manufacture Black, Brown Prismatic and Smokeless Powders for the Army and Navy of the United States, and all descriptions of Sporting and Blasting Powder and Dynamite, Shot-Gun Cartridges, Black and Smokeless.

Submarine Boats.

THE JOHN P. HOLLAND
TORPEDO BOAT CO.

25 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads.)

Equipped with a Simpson's Basin Dry Dock, capable of docking a vessel 600 feet long, drawing 25 feet of water at any stage of the tide. Repairs made promptly and at reasonable rates.

SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDERS.

For Estimates and further particulars address,

C. B. ORCUTT, Pres't,

No. 1 Broadway, New York

THE FAMILIAR TRADE MARK



TRADE MARK.

stands for the Highest Excellence of Ammunition for Rifle, Shotgun and Revolver.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,

NEW YORK OFFICE:
313-315 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
817-819 Market Street.

American Ordnance Company,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

HOTCHKISS,
DRIGGS-SCHROEDER,
FLETCHER, DASHIELL

RAPID-FIRING GUNS

FOR NAVAL,
COAST, FIELD and
MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

Also of Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon,

Accles Machine Guns,

Howell Automobile Torpedoes.

ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF
NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Gun Factory, Bridgeport, Conn.

Projectile Factory, Lynn, Mass.

Office, 702 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

From the Illustrated American.

THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

The re-election for a fifth term of Gen. Porfirio Diaz as President of the Republic of Mexico has directed attention anew to the most striking figure in Spanish-American politics. If President Diaz completes the term of office upon which he is now about to enter, he will finish out the century in that distinguished position and will have spent twenty years in the service of his country as its chief executive, aside from military duties extending over three decades.

President Diaz celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday on Sept. 15, when the people again united in showing him the distinguished honors which are annually observed. It was expected that the festivities this year would exceed those of any other like occasion.

Just what are the plans of President Diaz for his next four years in office have never yet been publicly stated with authority, but he has outlined them to me. His ambition in brief is that Mexico shall rank next to the United States as a power on the Western Continent.



GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ

The President has often expressed to me his faith in the public school, as one of the chief hopes of the nation, and has repeatedly said that whatever economies may from time to time be put into effect by the government, the annual appropriation of \$3,500,000 for free education will not be touched, but on the other hand augmented.

He desires Mexico to have a navy, but says he does not want to put money into new ships without men to intelligently man them, as has been the case with Brazil and other Spanish-American republics. To this end a naval academy will be established at Mazatlan, on the west coast. A compulsory term of military service, when so required by the country, is an interesting feature of present developments along the same line. This is a new idea for a new world republic, and the outcome of the Diaz idea may be awaited with interest. The president considers that 30,000 well-trained and perfectly equipped troops will be sufficient for the ordinary needs of the standing army, and is slowly working toward this.

EDWARD PAGE GASTON.

(We return our acknowledgements to the "Illustrated American" for the use of the accompanying cut.—Ed. "Journal.")

CEREMONIES AT THE RUSSIAN COURT.

Commandant Napoleon Ney, who witnessed the ceremonies of the Russian coronation, affords the "Revue du Cercle Militaire" an account of Court Day at St. Petersburg: "The orchestra, placed in a gallery, began an air already well known in France, the polonaise 'Life for the Tsar,' by Glinbra. The folding door at the right of the throne opened. Like a nuptial procession crossing the church to take position at the altar, the imperial march commenced. At its head, after four negroes of the special service of the Emperor, came two grooms in the costume of Hungary of the eighteenth century; then the grand marshal of the court, Count Pahlen, and the grand mistress, Countess Stroganoff; the grand master of ceremonies, Prince Dolgorouki, followed by the masters of ceremonies with their long rods of gilded metal surmounted by the two-headed eagle.

"All these uniforms were covered with gold. At six paces behind, the Emperor gave his arm to the Empress. They both advanced at a slow pace which soon began to increase, at each of the six trips across the halls of the palace. Placed in the front rank of the crowd, I found myself at three paces from the Sovereigns who were about to pass and repass a dozen times before me in less and equal. He is of middle height, thin, slender, well set up, in the uniform of a colonel of the red hussars (the regiment of hussars of the Emperor, one of the two regiments of hussars which include the cavalry of the imperial Russian guard and which are the only two still

existing in Russia), which he wore that evening, with the grand-cordon of Saint Andrew. He held in his left hand than an hour.

"The gait of the young Tsar is assured, his step firm the hilt of his sabre and his white papols (or headdress of the hussars).

"The Empress, in a dress of embroidered silver, wore a magnificent collar and a superb diadem of diamonds. The train of her dress measured at least four yards. It was guarded, like the trains of all the ladies of the imperial party, by six pages, who replaced the train of the dress in the right road when it escaped from it. Two grand masters of ceremonies walked on each side of the Sovereigns. Every one bowed. The Emperor and the Empress passed and saluted.

"After the Sovereigns came the Queen of Greece, the foreign Princes, the Grand Dukes, the Grand Duchesses, two by two. What trains! What diamonds! The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg had a set of emeralds and diamonds, a diadem, ear pendants and a triple collar of incredible size, dazzling to the eyes. But already the music had ceased in the hall of Saint Andrew. Their Majesties had entered the hall of Saint George.

"There was conversation for a quarter of an hour. The orchestra of the hall of Saint George stopped. We heard it again. The lines reformed very regularly. Soon the orchestra of our hall started again the polonaise 'Life for the Tsar,' the only bit which was played during 'Court Day.' The imperial procession appeared again. The Emperor, this time, gave his hand to the Queen of Greece; the Empress to the Ambassador of Turkey. . . . In the procession there had taken place many exchanges of cavaliers. The imperial procession, arrived before the throne, changed direction, repassed before us, went out of the hall of Saint Andrew, and our orchestra stopped.

"When the Sovereigns reappeared a third time coming from the hall of Saint George, the Empress gave her hand to Count Montebello and the Emperor to the Countess. Our ambassador and ambassadress made a fine appearance, and really did honor to France.

"Already the march had taken the form of a race. The Prince of Naples, very small, was almost compelled to run. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who ordinarily walks with short steps, was also forced to hasten. On the following trips the Empress gave her hand successively to the Austrian ambassador, to Gen. de Bois-deffre, to the German ambassador, etc.

"When the courtesies of the 'Court Day' had been thus exchanged with the great powers, the Emperor and Empress, who must have been fatigued by their long promenade, retired, followed by the procession to their apartments. It was eleven o'clock in the evening. 'Court Day' was ended."

GEN. LEE VERSUS LORD WOLSELEY.

"Tact in the Army" is the subject of some excellent remarks by our English contemporary of the "United Service Gazette." We should not be so indiscreet as to suggest that they can have any possible application to our own service, where, of course, every officer is so full of nice discrimination concerning the rights and feelings of others that by no possibility can friction arise in the administration of Army affairs. Our contemporary selects Lord Wolseley as its crowning example of a want of tact, his particular offense being what it describes as his amazing indiscretion in disparaging England's native troops, which has met with a wave of disgust throughout every rank in England. The "Gazette" says: "It seems incredible that the head of the army should so far forget the elementary dictates of tact as to talk slightly in the presence of a public commission on Indian expenditure, of the soldiers whom it might be his duty to lead in the field. It is such exhibitions of folly in high places, which, much more than positive corruption, spreads abroad a sense of insecurity in the good sense and ability of the men, in whose hands are vested the defenses of the country. If a straw tells how the wind blows, an incident like this gives a very humiliating picture of the capacity of the men in whom we look to find the 'brain of the army.'"

Unfortunately this is not his lordship's first offense. Our readers remember that he was guilty some years ago of the "amazing indiscretion" of referring in a private letter that found its way into print in very disparaging terms to "Mr. Grant," and contrasting his military career most unfavorably with that of "Gen. Lee," upon whose staff he served as Sir Garnet Wolseley. If Lord Wolseley had consulted his old chief he might have avoided making such an exhibition of himself as he did in the letter to which we refer. The author of the interview with Gen. Lee, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of April, 1885, says: "Gen. Lee next adverted to the character of Gen. Grant, of whom he spoke at length in most enthusiastic terms. He ascribed to him the possession of the grandest attributes of talents requisite for the organization of armies. In the generous terms accorded to the impoverished South, of which he spoke several times, Grant had won for himself imperishable renown. 'I wish,' said Gen. Lee, 'to do simple justice to Gen. Grant, when I say that his action toward my army is without a parallel in the annals of nations. When my poor soldiers, with famished faces, having neither food nor raiment, hungry and footsore, came before him in the hour of surrender, it was then that Gen. Grant immediately issued the humane order that 40,000 rations should be given to them. And that was not all. I was giving orders to one of my subordinate officers, who was making out the list of things to be surrendered. I told him to include the horses. At that very moment Gen. Grant, who seemed to be paying no attention to what was going on, quickly rose from the camp stool and

said: 'No, no. Gen. Lee, no surrender of the horses. Not one, not one. Keep them all. Your poor people will need them for the spring crops.' It was a scene never to be forgotten."

"As Lee spoke he paced the room, and, with tears streaming down his cheeks, repeated two or three times this incident of the surrender.

"I then asked him whom he thought to be the greatest of Federal soldiers. 'Indeed, sir, judged by Napoleon's test of 'Who did all that?' Gen. Grant is the greatest of living Americans or European soldiers.'"

NEW ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON.

Some interesting anecdotes of Napoleon are to be found in the "Memoirs of Baron Thiebault," recently published by Macmillan Co. A few days after the thirteenth Vendémiaire, Thiebault happened to be at the office of the general staff when Gen. Bonaparte, now commander-in-chief of the home army, came in. "I can still see," writes Thiebault, "his little hat, surmounted by a chance plume, badly fastened on, his tri-color sash more than carelessly tied, his coat cut anyhow, and a sword which, in truth, did not seem the sort of weapon to make his fortune. Flinging his hat on a large table in the middle of the room, he went up to an old general named Krieg, a man with a wonderful knowledge of details, and the author of a very good soldiers' manual. He made Krieg take a seat beside him at the table and began questioning him, pen in hand, about a host of facts connected with the service and discipline." Some of Bonaparte's questions "showed such a complete ignorance of some of the most ordinary things that several of my comrades smiled. I was myself struck by the number of questions, their order and rapidity, no less than by the way in which the answers were caught up and often found to revolve other questions which he deduced as consequences from them. But what struck me still more was the sight of a commander-in-chief perfectly indifferent about showing his subordinates how completely ignorant he was of various points of the business which the juniors among them were supposed to know perfectly, and this raised him a hundred cubits in my eyes."

Thiebault considers it a great piece of luck for Bonaparte that his first command was with the Army of Italy and not with that of the Rhine. "As yet he had little or no knowledge of tactics. He could not even have handled a regiment, and war in Germany was essentially a matter of tactics and of prompt maneuvering under fire. In the mountainous country of Piedmont and Lombardy, on the other hand, where the main object was to mass superior forces on one part of the enemy's line, to cut his communications and to attack his rear, it was able strategy that was needed; again, individual courage and intelligence went for a great deal, and the valor of the humblest soldier might be an important aid to the ability of his chief. This, rather than the other, was the kind of warfare suited to the age and the nature of the new commander-in-chief. So, at the outset, his genius was favored by opportunity."

Baron Thiebault describes another interview with Napoleon at St. Cloud. "At length a door opened on the right of the room and Gen. Bonaparte appeared. He said: 'Somebody go and fetch Major X.' An aide-de-camp went off at once and soon returned with the Major. Word was taken to Bonaparte, who reappeared, and, addressing the field officer in the harshest manner, asked him by whose orders he had shifted such and such a post. The officer named the person who had given him the order, observing that it was not the first order he had had from him. The answer was perfectly proper, and, coming from a field officer, deserved consideration. This, however, did not prevent Bonaparte from continuing in a tone of the harshest anger: 'There are no orders here but mine. Arrest this man and put him in prison!' Four or five of the hangers-on who were present, carrying zeal to the point of violence, threw themselves on the Major and dragged him away." Napoleon had attached to his prison a druggist named Gassicourt, who received, under the injunction of the strictest secrecy, orders to prepare with his own hand a dose of infallible poison, put into the smallest possible compass. In order that it might be perfectly concealed, and consequently within reach, he was to place it in a locket that could not be opened except by some one who knew the trick of it.

"Gassicourt placed the locket containing the terrible dose in Napoleon's own hand. In the night of the 21st of June a fresh order summoned him in all haste to the Elysée. Napoleon had just swallowed the poison, but new ideas having changed his determination, he called upon Gassicourt to prevent its action. Terrified as he was, his hair standing on end, and in a cold sweat, Gassicourt did all that was humanly possible. Vomiting was at once induced and sustained by means of copious draughts, he was, at least, able to hope that the assimilation of the poison had been prevented. Yet, when relating these facts to Thiebault, three years after Napoleon had gone to St. Helena, he could not overcome the dread lest the poisoning might have had consequence. When there was talk of Napoleon's sufferings he shuddered at the idea that they might be the result of it. And, when Napoleon was dead, and it was known that death resulted from a lesion of the stomach, he said to Thiebault repeatedly: 'Some particles of the poison must have remained unextracted, and, thenceforward, sooner or later, death was inevitable.'"

The quarterly number of the "Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers" for August has an article on "The Contract Trial of the United States Battleship Oregon," four articles on "Marine Boilers," an article on

"The Development in Design and Construction of German Men-of-war," an article on "Comparison of New British Cruisers with Those Building at Barrow," and an article on "The Use of Electricity on Board Ships," and notes on a variety of subjects. The volume contains numerous mechanical drawings, giving the details of ship construction in its relation to motive power.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion resumes operations for the winter with a business meeting and banquet, to be held at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7. The officers elected at the May meeting will be installed. One thousand five hundred and thirty-three members have joined the Commandery since its institution; the losses have been 301, leaving a net membership, May 1, 1896, of 1,232. The receipts during the year were \$13,498.07, all of which was expended but \$19.27. The invested funds amount to \$14,230.02. The obituary announcements accompanying the quarterly circular include the names of Henry Walke, Charles McKnight Leoser, Charles Henry Tompkins, John Blackburne Woodward and David Morrison, all good men, and true. It was Walke who during our civil war inaugurated the practice of running hostile batteries with gunboats. As the obituary notice says, "What he did, he did with his whole heart and completely, and he has left an example to the Navy of one who was always faithful and true to the flag and honor of his country, when many, greater than he, had no vision beyond their State, and failed, and, one with whom the obligations of duty outweighed all other considerations." Of Col. Leoser, who resigned from the 2d Cav. in 1865, we are told that "During four years of active field service he proved that he possessed military qualities of a high order. The nerve that enabled him, alone and unarmed, to enter the condemned cell and to disarm a convicted murderer; the habitual coolness in action illustrated by his enjoyment of a pipe when engaged in taking up a bridge under heavy artillery fire; the calm philosophy that 'took army life as it came'; the fortitude under painful wounds; the cheerfulness in captivity; the excellent judgment; the rare executive ability; the professional training; all combined to make Leoser an ideal American soldier." Col. Tompkins was a volunteer officer who, according to the testimony of Gen. John Sedgwick, "had no superior as an artillery officer in any service." Col. Woodward "was a Christian gentleman, not intent on mere money-getting for the sake of acquisition, but to use it as a trustee for the amelioration of the condition of others less favored. He was manly and honest. He hated a lie and he despised all shams. He was as loyal to the city and State in civil affairs as he was true to his country in its time of trial."

CAPT. THOMAS BRITTON (RETIRED),

Died Sept. 18, 1896, at San Diego, Cal.

To those yet among us who knew the man these tidings are sad indeed. In the pregnant days before the Peninsula campaign the muster roll of Co. H, 6th Inf., showed "Thomas Britton, 1st Sergt."

We, youngsters then, looked with awe upon this veteran of the war with Mexico standing there on the right of his company, a reproof to our ignorance and inexperience. Owing our weakness we needs must stand abashed before this silent soldier who had marched from the Missouri to the Pacific, who knew the Indian in all his craft, albeit he wore the chevron and we the shoulder strap.

Tall and erect, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, sloping in the hips, wearing a long flowing dark beard, he needed only the heavy gauntlets, the leather apron and the mighty battleaxe to complete the picture of the stalwart pioneer, preceding the columns marching to Blenheim. To us the beau ideal of the peerless soldier, knowing his duty and daring to face it with or without orders. Prompt decision with unflinching nerve more than once set an example to officers and men and served to clear away the doubt which benumbed the action of them all.

Wounded at Gaines Mill and forced to go North in one of the hospital boats from Harrison's Landing, the appointment of Ordnance Sergeant and notice of promotion as 2d Lieut., reached Britton in nearly the same mail. He was always somewhat of a fatalist, so tossed a half dollar in the air three times; heads, the Ordnance; tails, the Lieutenant. Tails it was every time, and so he came back to us.

Near Little Round Top men were lying down in obedience to orders and dying as they lay. The strain was getting beyond endurance, when Britton rose, lighted his pipe, folded his arms behind his back and walked up and down quietly. Presently he was struck. Glancing coolly at the wound he continued his walk and his smoke. The tension was thus relieved and the nervousness of the line disappeared.

Who of us can ever forget the scene in Charleston, when this man of few words showed by action how to meet the swagger of the unreconstructed rebel in grey Confederate coat, and buttons covered with mourning crepe, who not having found the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth thought to seek it amid the plaudits of the home folk.

Full of resource, knowing the odds and ends of the service better than any one else, what a prize the volunteers missed when they were looking to the regulars to furnish young Colonels with requisite experience! Had fortune willed merely this first step the man's capacity and his glorious courage would have done the rest. Others would bear witness with me that there could have been no resulting position beyond his deserts. The true heroes have not all inscribed their names upon the banners of fame and every drop of his hot blood was heroic. There was nothing shallow or narrow in his nature. Deep in

his affection, deep in his hate, though forgiving withal; broad in all his views.

Who knows but that if the Ordnance Sergeant had remained at Columbus some new regiment of gallant Ohio boys would have learned what a man he was and made him their Colonel. So perhaps that was an unlucky half dollar! But then we of the old 6th could not have known him and loved him so.

Habitual fortitude shone to the last. "You see it has been this way," he wrote. "I have been bed-ridden for the last eight months. I am now, at this moment, being propped up by pillows in order to scrawl you these lines." They proved to be his last. Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.

"The night is dark," but we not "far from home, With the morn those heroic faces smile, Which we have loved long since, and lost awhile."

THE SAVAGE GUN.

The Savage Repeating Arms Co., of Utica, N. Y., are issuing a very handsome book, describing their hammerless, high-grade military, sporting rifles and carbines, metallic ammunition, smokeless powder, metal-jacketed bullets, reloading tools and sights. Considerable space in the pamphlet is devoted to the smokeless powder used in their metallic ammunition, which is the same as that used by the armies of the German Empire. The following advantages are claimed for it: The absence of smoke, long range and flat trajectory, great penetration, high velocity, non-fouling of barrel, less recoil, light weight ammunition, less danger in handling. Those using the Savage rifle experience no inconvenience from recoil in using cartridges loaded with smokeless powder, however many shots they may fire. The velocity of the bullet being over 2,000 feet per second, as against from 1,200 to 1,500 feet per second in heavily-loaded black-powder cartridges, gives a flat trajectory, so that for practical shooting rifle sights need not be raised. For hunting game, a point-blank range is secured up to 250 yards; bullets centering at different distances up to 250 yards in nine-inch bull's-eye.

We regret to observe the report in the daily papers, that the Winchester Arms Co. are guilty of the folly of undertaking to set aside the recommendation of the Savage rifle for the National Guard of New York, on account of an alleged improper bias in its favor on the part of the board adopting it. The commission consisted of Col. Shaw, who is a well-known expert rifle shot; Prof. Thurston, of Cornell University, and formerly an officer of the Navy, and who is authority on explosives, and Mr. E. W. Bliss, who is a thorough master of gun mechanism. Mr. Bliss served with Parker gun people and with the Colts Arms Co. for many years and had experience in the field as a volunteer in the Civil War. He has for thirty years been working for the United States Government as a contractor for war material. So far as he had any bias, it was, as we have good reason to believe, against the Savage gun. Col. Shaw is an old and trusted friend of Gov. Morton, and it will be difficult to persuade the Governor that he is no longer worthy of his confidence. No one who knows Prof. Thurston would venture to suggest that he would be party to a "job." As for Mr. Bliss, his long established reputation as a business man in Brooklyn, and his high personal character, are sufficient answer to the charges of the Winchester Arms Co., so far as they affect him. We do not see how the Governor could well have selected a better commission. The Secretary of the commission, Mr. Abell, was a member of the last New York Legislature, and the author of the bill authorizing the commission. He attended strictly to his duties connected with it, and made no attempt to influence its members. Everything was straightforward, fair, and good-natured in the sessions of the board, and its conclusions were made unanimously and were reached without dispute.

The Winchester Arms Co. failed, because they did not have the best gun. The board found it a little faster than the Savage gun, but considered that its construction was not so good for an Army gun. The Army gun was ruled out by the terms of the competition, which very properly required the selection of an American gun. Concerning the Krag-Jorgensen, the board says:

"So far, however, as we were able to examine the Krag-Jorgensen rifle as referred to in the detailed report of our daily tests, it impressed us as falling far short of possessing the merits of the rifle we have selected; and this is also true as regards the Navy rifle. We had an opportunity to carefully examine the bolt action Krag-Jorgensen Army rifle and the new Navy rifle on the occasion of the visit of the board to the Winchester works at New Haven, Conn., and also the chairman and Prof. Thurston inspected the former at the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield. Under very careful inspection and study, neither impressed the members of the board as at all equal to the lever action and other merits of the Savage gun."

The board further say that "the members of the board—with a practical knowledge of the needs of an Army gun gained by service in the Union Army and Navy during the late war—have themselves fired the guns during the tests and had them fired by men acting as sharpshooters lying prone on the ground, and also from the shoulder, under varying conditions. They have carefully examined the mechanism of each gun and tested its parts, under severe requirements."

"Very careful experiments have been made in foreign armies with the use of the 'cut-off' in military magazine rifles, and the decided opinion of many leading experts is that the use of the 'cut-off,' which calls for two classes of fire, is confusing and undesirable in a crisis. Where the magazine can be kept filled, with cut-off

worked automatically, and a steady fire as an effective single loader sustained, the utmost power of a military arm is obtained for general service. The main point to be secured, in our judgment, is an unfailing single-loader, and to have this quality supported by a magazine charged with, say, five cartridges, always ready when called upon in an emergency for instant and unfailing delivery.

"We have also very critically examined a number of military magazine rifles in use in the Army in this country and in Europe of foreign invention, and are free to say that in our opinion, all points carefully considered, the Savage magazine rifle herein recommended is far superior in simplicity of construction, safety, durability, effectiveness, accuracy, beauty of outline, ease and certainty of manipulation, and for the double and ready use as a single-loader or as a magazine gun, to any foreign magazine arm we have inspected."

The board consider that, broadly speaking, the "Bolt System" is essentially foreign; the "lever system" is distinctly American, as is the "straight pull system." The board declare that they completely proved by actual experience at Creedmoor the fallacy of the assertion that the "bolt action" is best for a military magazine rifle on account of greater ease and facility of loading while lying prone on the ground. Few American sportsmen use the bolt action gun, and the board think that a military weapon should conform as nearly as possible to the one used by civilians, if equally effective. Thus there will be no objections to the military rifle in the minds of the American volunteers which may have to be overcome when they are called into the service. This is, in our judgment, a very strong point. The board also insisted on having the magazine rifle selected as pleasing to the eye as possible, other things being considered.

We have been accustomed for many years to hear of these growls and sinister charges, from disappointed inventors and arms manufacturers, but we did not suppose that the managers of the house established by our old friend, Gov. Winchester, of Connecticut, would so disregard the honorable tradition of their history as to make themselves parties to an unjust attack on gentlemen whose reputation is quite as high as their own.

Contracts have been let for the construction of barracks for two additional companies at Fort Harrison, Mont., and the buildings will be begun immediately and be finished in the early spring. At Plattsburg Barracks, New York, work is well under way on the new barracks for four new companies, and it is expected that they will be ready for the reception of troops by May, 1897. These buildings are to be of brick and stone, and of the regulation plan lately followed in barrack building. A new artillery barrack and new officers' quarters are in process of construction at Fort Riley, Kan.; but these operations are wholly of the nature of improvements to the post, and not with a view to increasing the size of the garrison. The new Commanding Officers' quarters at Fort Crook, Neb., which were begun in July, to replace old buildings, are nearing completion, and will probably be occupied in a few weeks. At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., improvements in the shape of new quarters for Commanding Officers are in progress. The work is being rapidly pushed, and the buildings will be finished before cold weather. The construction of the two double barracks and two sets of officers' quarters at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is proceeding satisfactorily, but it will be some time before the old buildings now in use can be abandoned. The new barracks will not afford room for any additional companies at this post.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" of September 19 publishes a leading editorial on the subject of Lieut. Fiske's article on "Electricity in Naval Warfare," noticed in the "Army and Navy Journal" of September 12. In the introduction to this article it says: "The change that is being made in the character and internal economy of warships by the introduction of electricity is gradual and progressive. Unlike steam, which involved a complete revolution in the method of propelling vessels, and of conducting many operations on board, the new force calls for no radical change. It will replace steam, hydraulic pressure and mechanical appliances in some degree, but it will act generally as a new force performing by new means the same operations. For this reason, in part, we hear no heated arguments, in this country at least, concerning the introduction of electricity in ships, though perhaps also because we have made as yet but few steps in that direction, and we again see foreign nations taking the lead. It may certainly be wise in such matters that we should wait in order to profit by the experience of others. What seems clear is that ships are made brighter, cleaner, and more healthy by the introduction of electricity; that the task of enforcing discipline becomes lighter, the Captain having better control of his ship, and the Admiral, perhaps, of his fleet, while new possibilities are opened up in regard to the accuracy of gunnery."

The soldiers of the 4th British Hussars, when they recently left Southampton for India, left behind them no less than fourteen brides of a week's standing. In view of this the "London Globe" suggests that in return for certain conditions as to length of service, a large increase might be made to the married strength of regiments with advantage all around, and not least, in the fact that it would tend, in the long run, to increase the settled white population—the English colony—in India. It is a very lonely land for the British soldier, with no white women folk of his own class, and it is not doubted that anything which could withdraw him from the temptations of the native bazaar, dangerous alike to health and morals, would be a public gain on political as well as military grounds.

Capt. T. H. Barry, 1st Inf., is being prominently mentioned at the War Department in connection with the vacancy to occur next month in the Adjutant General's Department, by the retirement of Col. Vincent.

The War Department published on October 1 a revised list giving dates of certain wars, campaigns, expeditions, events, etc. The only addition to the list published April 18 last seems to be "1892-96—Troubles with renegade Apache Indians under Kidd and Marsal in Arizona and Mexican border."

The board engaged in revising the naval regulations has completed its work and will report to the Secretary next week. This board consisted of Judge Adv. Gen. Lemly, Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover and Chief Clerk Micou, of the Navy Department. The new regulations will not be ready for distribution to the service, however, for several weeks yet.

According to semi-official information, received at the War Department, Gen. Ruger will not be able to complete the infantry drill regulations before the first of the year. It is the earnest wish of Secretary Lamont that they may not be delayed beyond that period, as he is anxious to have a new book out before the close of his administration.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has written a lengthy letter to Maj. Robert L. Meade, Commandant of the Marine Barracks, at Boston, severely criticising his action for failing to comply with an order from Maj. Reid, Acting Commandant of the Marine Corps, concerning the discharge of an enlisted man. As stated in the "Journal" last week, the Acting Secretary considers the action of Maj. Meade a very serious offense, and the letter which he has written him is, we understand, very sharp in tone.

Maj. Meade, who is in command of the Marine Barracks at Boston, recently asked for authority for the discharge of one of his men, who was in confinement in the barracks under his command. At the time his letter was received, Maj. Reid, the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, was acting commandant in the absence of Col. Heywood. After looking up the man's record, according to the information we receive, Maj. Reid returned the discharge paper to Maj. Meade directing the man's discharge "without character" instead of "with character," as the latter had recommended. Maj. Meade failed to comply with the order, and wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, questioning the right of Maj. Reid to give him such an order, and insist that the man should be discharged as originally recommended.

Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, 7th Cav., who was married on Thursday to Miss Anna Huntington Stanley, daughter of Gen. Stanley, retired, will shortly be detached from duty at the Military Academy, and at the expiration of his leave will be appointed Adjutant of his regiment. The Superintendent of the Military Academy has asked for the detail of Capt. J. A. Augur, 5th Cav., to succeed Lieut. Col. Mills, as Commandant of cadets. Col. Mills will be relieved the latter part of this month. No decision has yet been reached by Secretary Lamont in the matter.

Capt. E. A. Godwin, now with the 8th Cav., at Fort Meade, S. D., was considered a possibility, but it is understood that his friends are looking with more favor upon his appointment to the vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, which occurs next year.

The first class of candidates for admission to the service in the Medical Department of the Army appeared before the examining board on Monday of this week. The examinations of this class is expected to be concluded by Saturday, and the board will take up another class on Monday next. The examinations will probably continue three weeks longer. The results will not be made known until all candidates have been examined. The examiners are Col. Dallas Bache, president; Col. Wm. H. Forwood, Lieut. Col. David L. Hamilton, Maj. Walter Reed, and Capt. Charles M. Gandy.

According to telegraphic advices received at the War Department, troops involved in recent orders for transfer will begin to move on these dates: 4th Inf., Oct. 5; 3d and 4th Art., on or before Oct. 15; 1st Art., between Oct. 12 and 15; 15th Inf., between Oct. 10 and 15. No dates have yet been fixed for the 16th and 24th Inf. All the light batteries of artillery regiments involved will remain at their present stations until Oct. 3, or until Gen. Miles has made his recommendations. Secretary Lamont has left the matter to him, and it is expected that he will complete his slate upon his arrival at Fort Riley, on Oct. 16.

The President has at the present time a considerable number of Army vacancies at his disposal. These are occasioned by the deaths of Col. W. P. Hughes and Capt. R. W. Hoyt, and the retirement on account of disabilities of Capt. C. H. Ingalls, of the Quartermaster's Department of Col. T. Wilson and J. W. Barriger, of the Commissary Department, retired, and of Capt. Robinson, retired, of the Paymaster's Department. Considerable speculation is rife respecting appointments to these vacancies, but it is unlikely that Secretary Lamont will take any action in the matter till after the return of the President to Washington, which will not be until Oct. 15. Capt. C. B. Schofield, now of the 2d Cav., at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, brother of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, is looked upon as a strong probability by officers around the War Department.

Work has been begun at Fortress Monroe on a tower upon which to place one of the Lewis range, depression and position finders, for testing, according to orders recently issued by the Secretary of War. This is to be one of three types of range finders to be tested, each of which is to be placed at a point topographically adapted to the special design of the finder. The one at Fortress Monroe is for use in connection with seacoast guns at a low level. One is contemplated at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., for use at mid-level, and one at Fort Winfield Scott, near the Presidio, Cal., adapted to high level work. These range finders are considered necessities where heavy ordnance is employed, and their use at all seacoast fortifications is only a matter of time. The finder to be constructed for Fortress Monroe gives distances, and elevations may be worked out from prepared tables. It employs the vertical base.

Capt. G. A. Dodd's Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav., on its recent return march from Manchester, N. H., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., stopped at Plymouth and gave a drill. The Plymouth "Record," referring to the occasion, says: "The drill was very interesting and at times exciting. There was an hour's exhibition of the various evolutions, charges, both sitting and standing, mounting and dismounting from either side and rear without saddles and various other tactics illustrating the skill and training of both horse and rider. In the evening the troop was escorted to the Pemigewasset House, where a banquet was given them; later the troopers were taken to the town hall where a social, with music by the band, was indulged in; refreshments being served by the Ladies' Relief Corps. The officers were given a reception at the Pemigewasset and dancing was enjoyed by the merry party which included some members of the N. H. N. G., from Concord."

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: The stipulations of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States prescribe, as it is careful to remember, that each State shall maintain upon the lakes but a single warship. It would be exceedingly unfortunate if any friction were to arise in regard to this matter, but there is a possibility, sooner or later, of the old difficulty of classifying warships playing an untoward part. There was recently launched at Cleveland, Ohio, a revenue cutter which bears the name of Walter C. Gresham. This ship is built for revenue purposes, but a rumor is afloat that British naval experts, who have examined the cutter, are of opinion that she should be classed as a warship. If this be so her presence would be a violation of the treaty. Some interest will, therefore, be felt in any further light thrown upon the matter. It will be remembered that a similar question was raised some time ago in regard to a vessel building on the Canadian shore.

The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department does not propose to be caught napping when demands are made upon it for maps and charts of localities where American men-of-war are likely to be hurriedly sent for the protection of American interests. Recognizing the possibility, if not a probability, of a naval demonstration in Cuba and Turkey, these two points have received the particular attention of the Hydrographic Office for some weeks past. As a result a very valuable chart of the roadstead leading to Mersine, lately surveyed by the Marblehead, has been issued, and copies sent to the ships of the European stations. A valuable map of Cuba and indeed one of the most detailed and complete ever produced by any country, has just been finished under the direction of Comdr. Sigsbee. This map was compiled from the chart of the Island of Cuba published in 1874 by the Chief Engineer of the Army, from British Admiralty charts, and from the latest map printed by the Spanish government. It contains the names of every place on the island and gives the depth of water in and around all the ports. It is much more complete than anything heretofore published.

The hopelessness of ever transforming the Chinese into a military nation is significantly illustrated by a recent incident at Nankin. After the Japanese war the Viceroy of Nankin appears to have considered it desirable to train some troops in European methods of fighting, and to this end some thirty German officers of various grades were engaged. From the outset these unfortunate officers appear to have encountered the greatest difficulties and even dangers from the fanatical ignorance of the people, and more especially from the hostility of the Viceroy's body guard. The so-called troops in China knew nothing of the meaning of discipline, and the German instructors were subjected to all manner of insults. These appear to have culminated last June in a violent attack upon an officer named Krause, who was in the act of drilling a body of troops within view of the Viceroy's Yamen. The unfortunate officer was struck from his horse with a spear-headed bamboo, was immediately surrounded, and brutally treated by the soldiers. There does not appear to be any question that his assailants intended to kill Krause, but he succeeded in escaping with his life and has been awarded compensation for his injuries to the extent of £1,000. It is stated that severe punishment has also been meted out to the offenders, but it has also been found necessary to withdraw all the German officers from Nankin and to quarter them in the forts near Shanghai.

A violent cyclone swept north along the Atlantic coast Sept. 29. In its first fury it nearly destroyed the town of Key West. The Commandant of the Naval Station at Port Royal reports moving with great rapidity from

southeast to northwest, it struck that station and did much damage during the short time of its continuance. On this station the pile driver and two water tanks were blown down and demolished, the cupola roof of the boathouse blown off, the tin and gutters on officers' houses and other buildings partially blown off, plaster partially blown off in places in officers' houses, glass roof of conservatory partly demolished, fences blown down in places, and other damage done, which will be more fully reported. The force of the wind being from the southeast, a very high tide was caused, and the greatest wind was about the time of high water. This caused the water to break with great fury over the wing dams of the dry dock, the wharf, and boathouse, and also drove the water up on the station in the lowest places. The early shifting of the wind and the turning of the tide averted any great disaster from the high water. He adds: "I am happy to state that as far known no damage occurred to the dry docks or caisson. I caused the flood valve of the caisson to be opened as the tide rose and allowed it to fill with water as high as the air ports. This kept the gate firmly in place, although the sea broke over it furiously."

San Francisco "Call" is very much disturbed at the order transferring the 5th Art., and it deplores what it regards as a sinful waste of \$50,000 in paying for the transportation of the troops, and suggests that this "in any other department would excite the suspicion of jobbery with the railroad companies." What does the "Call" mean by this? Such talk is very foolish. With better judgment the "Call" goes on to say: "It is certainly an unwise move to transfer men from the climate of San Francisco to that of the extreme Southern States at this season of the year, and such a movement should not be made without important and pressing reasons. Gen. Miles is now in the West, and may be in San Francisco before the week is over. It is to be hoped he will arrive early enough to review the situation before the regiment is removed. The 5th has served in the Southern States since other artillery regiments, and should not be called upon again for that duty until those others have served their turn. There may be no favoritism back of the orders, but there is a suspicion of it, and for that reason the public will be eager to have the whole history of the movement made clear. As it is not usual to send regiments from Northern States to the South at this season of the year, the order is the more remarkable inasmuch as it requires the regiment to be prepared to move practically at once. Why should there be such a rush, when there is no apparent reason for it? Why could not the removal have been made as is customary at a later and cooler season of the year? There are many and good reasons why the 5th should remain in San Francisco, but we know of none why it should be removed."

Orders were issued on Thursday, October 2, for the final trial and inspection at sea of the battleship Massachusetts. Commodore Dewey, Chief Engr. Stivers, Naval Constructor Hanscom and Lieut. Sydney Staunton, constituting the board of inspection and survey, will join the ship at Hampton Roads, October 19, and take her out to sea, where she will be driven at full speed for forty-eight hours, her big guns will be fired and she will be put through all the extreme tests of actual service. If no fault is found with the ship her builders will receive the \$76,000 reserved by the government pending the trial. The Massachusetts left Tompkinsville on Thursday for Hampton Roads to prepare for the test, leaving Admiral Bunce's squadron, which at the same time put to sea for its last week of evolutions and drill off the coast.

West Point is looking her loveliest these early autumn days, when the trees are just beginning to be touched by reds and yellows, and the post is gay with devotees of the wheel, golf and tennis. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, in particular, the plain is covered with spectators as well watching football and polo and enjoying the keen touch of the autumn air. Many of the last class have stopped here on their way to join their respective regiments. Their exceeding popularity with the post people have left them many warm friends here. Among those helping to coach the football team have been Messrs. Hinckly, Lott, Nolan, Stacy and King, while others making visits to friends have been Langdon, Guignard, Hagood, Orton and Sheldon.

Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, has advised the Adjutant General of the Army that he will send four companies and headquarters of the 15th Inf. to Fort Bayard, N. M.; two to Fort Huachuca, A. T., and two to Fort Grant, A. T. When the 24th Inf. was stationed at these posts four companies were at Bayard, three at Huachuca and one at Picher.

One troop of the 1st Cav. (Capt. Pitcher's), now at Fort Bayard, will be transferred to Fort Huachuca, and one troop of the 7th, now at Grant, will be transferred to Bayard, these changes to take effect when the 15th reaches its destination.

We have noted with pleasure the schedule for an athletic contest at Denver of enlisted men in the Department of Colorado, outlined in Gen. Wheaton's general orders No. 9, of September 15. This being arranged with the approval of the Assistant Secretary of War, evinces a liberality on the part of the War Department toward this branch of military training, including, of course, the transportation funds involved, as pleasant as unexpected, and opens out a new feature for athletic sports by the troops, which, doubtless, will be fully appreciated. Assuming that each team will consist of twelve men, this will bring to Denver over 100 competitors, drawn from the posts of Fort Apache, Fort Du Chesse, Fort Bayard, Fort Douglas, Fort Grant, Fort Huachuca, Fort Logan, Whipple Barracks and Fort Wingate, each team being under a commissioned officer.

NAVY LINE AND STAFF.

A thoughtful American who loves his country and wishes earnestly to see her respected by the other nations, finds a pleasure that is almost joy in the story of the Navy. Whatever may be his humiliation from battle on land, the Navy gives him none of the grief of disgrace. Even when our vessel has been conquered, there has been some reason so excusing that his sorrow has been unmingled with shame. When the President lowered her colors, it was to a fleet, and only after a long resistance. The Chesapeake surrendered; but she had not a trained crew, and her Captain fell before the flag fell. The Philadelphia was abandoned aground under the enemy's batteries, but gallantly was she rescued out of barbarous hands by fire. If we go through the history of our Navy, we shall find the same kind of conduct, the same hard work, quick thought, persistency, and grand courage always producing the same result. This result is called Glory. It is sweet to the service, because it is the Glory of our dear land.

The one cause of our naval glory has been that good men were in command. The cause lay in the command. The Captains of the ships and the officers under them were lovers of their country, skilled seamen, men who would rather die than have the flag disgraced, men who cared for honor more than for ease or money, and, usually, men of brilliant common sense. So true is this that the word Navy has come to mean not ships and guns and crews and officers, but the line. The idea that rises first in the mind of any intelligent American who thinks of our Navy is of the body of men who form the officers of the line.

With the changes of modern days, the means by which the Navy must act have been so greatly modified that to many the service seems an utterly different thing from the service of sails. Steam, armor, electricity, and the torpedo have wrought a seeming revolution. Yet reflection will show that the change is only in the instruments by which the Navy acts. The glory of our flag and our national good name are now to be advanced by more complicated machinery. There lies all the change.

For years I have watched the condition of the personnel with amazement. With the various fights with the staff going on, it would seem that the line had enough on its hands. One would suppose that a body of able and patriotic men who had and expected to keep the responsibility of command would long ago have recognized the division and weakening of the service, would have been determined to combine all interests and unify the body which they led, and would have been so occupied with work for the general good that they would not have had time to see that there were differences among themselves. Yet there appears to be an ugly contest within the line, in which the older officers seem to be opposed by the younger. The effect of these various conflicts is deplorable. The country is likely to weary of them and to feel a disgust for that one of its military arms which has heretofore been its pride. The opponents of the Navy find arguments in favor of their schemes to weaken it. "See the gang you are so proud of," they say; "after getting the consent of the country to the long-sought increase of the Navy, and with better pay than any other service in the world, they might keep still and expend their energies on their work; but just look at them! Listen to them howling for changes in rank and pay, and see how they are trying to tear one another to pieces! These fellows are getting too high. They evidently feel that the country cannot go on without them. If we do not take care, they will be conducting the Government."

This is the argument of the demagogue, it is true, but the demagogue gets a hearing, and he can sometimes do more mischief in a short time than wise legislators can make good in years. The solid citizens who observe the tendency of naval affairs suffer from it. They do not wish to see the Navy fall on bad days, but they cannot stop the internal contention. The members of the present Congress must be very weary of the whole matter. They would probably be glad to pass a bill banishing officers from the City of Washington, and making it a crime for them to communicate with a Congressman.

As to the feeling of the Honorable Department, I dare not say anything. I suspect that it would not object, were it possible, to a regulation requiring universal silence in every branch of the service. The Navy is one of the instruments with which our President does his work, and the tool complains!

Consider the effect of all this discord on the service itself. That which should be a silent, strong, useful unit, a grand singleness with no will but the will to obey orders and do faithful duty, is an elegant but noisy mob, a mess of cliques and quarrels, a crowd that has no common will but the will to complain and demand. Is it possible to maintain good discipline in the vessels, to keep each ship up to the highest point in efficiency, cleanliness, pride and obedience, when the men must know how their officers are fighting one another? I do not assert, I ask a question: Can commanders get quick and cheerful obedience from their subordinates of the several corps when those officers are organized for protection against alleged tyranny? Is it not morally impossible for a lot of mere men to live together in a common service on terms of brotherhood off duty and of unquestioning obedience on duty, while each man knows that his corps is waging a war with the corps that gives his orders? I am asking questions, only; all things are possible.

Let us look at the claims of the Engineers. If they can be pacified, the others may be. The Engineer feels that since modern vessels depend entirely on steam for ability to use the guns, and since the engines depend on trained knowledge, and since he must undergo danger without the line officer's privilege of striking back, he should have the best of every thing. He says that the line does not understand the engines, cannot work them, and cannot train officers to work them; therefore he holds the place of power. It is suggested that the naval engineer is on the plane with the scientific Army engineer, and it is proposed to make the naval engineer the leading officer of the Navy.

The claim is partly right, but they carry it too far. They forget that their basis is that of engine drivers. They assume that steam is a permanent motive power. They forget that they are mere parts of a big machine that is efficient when the whole of it is responsive to a single will. They forget, like others, alas! that they are not in the Navy for a personal purpose, but because the country wishes to have in readiness a weapon with which to strike the blows of death, and that the comfort or grandeur of any set of men is of little consequence to the nation. If the Engineers will remember their situation and the reason for living artificial lives in steel boxes apart from their women and children, they may come to realize the necessity of concession to the centralized power of the Captain. They know very well that a part of their contract with the country is surrender of the citizen's liberty. They know that the ship divided against itself can no more be efficient than can the house of the Scriptures stand.

The Engineers want too much, but that is no reason why they should not have justice. They undergo peril, they have great responsibility, they bring trained skill to their duty, they work hard, and they make the same sacrifice of family, freedom, and fortune that is made by the line. Let us do justice.

The remedy for the confusion and conflict lies in recalling the foundation idea of the Navy, that of command. In the nature of things, there must be a corps of command, and every reason calls for the continuance in command of the same corps that has held command heretofore. In the word command is contained the ideas of obedience, unity and efficiency. The line is the corps of command, and must be. Nothing the Engineers may do can alter that; but they may succeed in so weakening command that they will hurt the service more than they will help themselves. In truth, to weaken the command would not help them at all, for they would fall with the service. The honor of belonging to the Navy is directly in proportion to its efficiency. When the Engineers recognize that command is essential and must go to the line, then it will be possible to institute a new plan that will give them justice. If they can once see that the corps of command is the Navy, a reform can be made that will give them a share of the honors of war. I suspect that the real bitterness of the Engineer's fight has lain in the feeling that he belonged to a body of men who are expected to do the dirty work, accept danger in the dark and get none of the credit of success. I have known a naval engineer to volunteer for desperate duty when there was no need of it, and I believe it was done solely for the sake forcing distinction and sharing the honor monopolized by the line. The plan I propose, and which will finally be adopted in principle, gives at once to the Engineer full social equality, and will give him a chance to distinguish himself.

This plan must wait until the Engineers are ready, for they have an influence which will prevent its adoption before that time. It must also await the good pleasure of the warring factions within the line. When all these gentlemen are ready, the line will take the initiative with a bill supported by the Engineers. The Surgeons and Paymasters can be compelled to acquiesce.

The idea of the bill will be to collect together into one body of all the line and staff under one name, as, for example, The Officers of the Navy. Every officer will have actual positive rank, which, as well as pay, will depend on his sacrifices, the amount of work he does, his peril and his responsibility. The service should be divided into the Corps of Command, the Corps of Power, the Corps of Surgery, and the Corps of Pay. One common uniform would be worn, without badge to distinguish the separate corps. In the ward room, the Executive, the Navigator, the Chief, and the Surgeon would always occupy certain rooms, the other rooms being selected in order of age by the other officers. The present officers of the Navy would be continued in their places, and the future officers of all kinds would be obtained from the training by the Corps of Command of youths in the Naval Academy and such other institutions as might be found necessary. It would be better to enlarge the Academy and give at least a part of the teaching there, with such other courses at home and abroad as might be decided upon. The Corps of Command would be assisted by assignments of officer-professors from the other corps as they were needed. It would be essential that the course of students for the Corps of Command be broad, to the end that its officers might intelligently perform their varied duties. Promotion would remain by seniority, except for distinguished services in time of war, in which special promotion all corps would share.

The difficulty of a lack of young Captains would be simply obviated by authorizing the President to select the commanders of vessels from any rank in the Corps of Command, and by issuing to the selected Captains temporary commissions, the chosen officers to return to their old places after service, with such promotion as they might earn by good work. There should be no limit on the amount of special promotion given for extraordinary work, for when our young Nelson appears we shall not be willing to lose years of his genius. Past climbers ought to have a clear ladder. I, myself, think that the dash of young Captains has been overvalued, and that on the whole the conservatism and trained obedience of older men will prove of more value in the long run, especially in fleet work; but there is no doubt that for part of the Captain work young men are best.

Such a law as this, undertaken in the right spirit of patriotism, would end the Thirty Years' War between line and staff, and would make it possible to expect with certainty a united, efficient and brotherly service. The line may think that this scheme demands too much surrender from them, but those who lay aside prejudice and frankly estimate the value of the changes which have occurred in the modern war vessel and in the personnel, will see that something like the plan here sketched must be adopted before our present ills can be cured. The officers of the line should never think about the sacrifices they make for their country, or the usual failure in their family life, or their long banishments from home, or the danger to health in various climates, or the risks of battle or the surrender of liberty, or the loss of citizenship. They should remember that they sought their situations; that they have good pay; that their country makes them great returns for what they give up, in their rank which places them on a plane with the nobles of the world, and that if they do not like it they can leave it. They ought never to forget that to dignify their position they must show and feel more love of country than other men possess. They are bound by self-respect, self-interest, patriotism, a decent regard for the opinions of mankind, and every other influence, to a complete devotion to the service.

It would be well for both line and staff officers who may read these suggestions to reflect on their meaning and their efforts before they approve or condemn.

NAVY.

THEY WOULDN'T HEAR HIM.

Angelica invited her young man to the evening meal. Everything passed off harmoniously until Angelica's seven-year-old brother broke the blissful silence by exclaiming:

"Oh, ma, yer oughter seen Mr. Lighted the other night when he called to take Angie to the drill. He looked so nice sittin' 'longside of her with his arm—"

"Fred!" screamed the maiden, whose face began to assume the color of a well-done crab, quickly placing her hand over the boy's mouth.

"Yer oughter seen him," continued the persistent informant after gaining his breath and the embarrassed girl's hand was removed, "he had his arm—"

"Freddie!" shouted the mother, as, in her frantic attempt to reach the boy's auricular appendage, she upset the contents of the teapot in Mr. Lighted's lap, making numerous Prussian war maps over his new lavender trousers.

"I was just going to say," the half-frightened boy pleaded, between a cry and an injured whine, "he had his arm—"

"You, boy," thundered the father, "get out!"

And the boy did so, exclaiming as he waltzed, "I was only going to say Mr. Lighted had his arm clothes on, and I leave it to him if he didn't."

Col. Grant, of the New York Board of Commissioners of Police proposes that the superior officers of the police should wear a new uniform patterned on that of officers of the regular Army, to distinguish them from the patrolmen.

PERSONALS.

1st Lieut. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., U. S. A., on duty at West Point, is on leave.

Capt. J. J. Brereton, 24th Inf., U. S. A., is at 1206 K street, Washington, on leave.

Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., of the Maine, is at the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., U. S. A., is at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, on leave.

Surg. Maj. E. R. Power, of the British Army, is a recent guest at the Hotel Imperial, New York City.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Bradford, U. S. A., lately retired, is residing at 79 North Monroe avenue, Columbus, O.

Capt. J. A. Fessenden, U. S. A., a resident of Stamford, Conn., visited friends at Governors Island, Oct. 1.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance, with his wife, is at Monterey Springs, Pa., for a few weeks.

Comdr. Geo. A. Bicknell, U. S. N., stationed at Port Royal, S. C., was in Washington a few days this week, on leave.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U. S. N., of the San Francisco, is at 1818 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, A. A. G., is in charge at Army Headquarters, during the absence of Gen. Miles, and Col. Breck.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Whittemore, U. S. A., lately of Vineyard Haven, Mass., visited friends at Governors Island, Oct. 1.

Capt. G. P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. A., military attaché at Rome, Italy, now on leave, is visiting at Fond Du Lac, Wis.

Lieut. J. H. Lee Holcombe, U. S. N., of the Philadelphia, is stopping at 1723 Twenty-first street, Washington, on sick leave.

Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N., who has been attending the Naval War College, has returned to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Mrs. Stacy Potts, wife of Chief Engr. Stacy Potts, U. S. N., of the Essex, has returned to Washington, and is located at 1004 Q street, N. W.

Lieut. C. De W. Willcox, 2d Art., has recently taken charge of the Calisthenic Department of Military Instruction at Fort Adams, R. I.

Lieut. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., was to leave Fort Ethan Allen the latter part of this week to spend a month's leave with friends at Scranton, Pa.

Maj. W. H. Bixby, U. S. A., is in Washington upon orders of the Light House Board. He is a guest of the Army and Navy Club while in the city.

Maj. Thomas W. Symons, U. S. A., of the Engineering Corps, stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., is in Washington, by orders of the Chief of Engineers.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, son-in-law of former Secretary of War Endicott, and Mrs. Chamberlain, sailed for England Sept. 30, on the Germania.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was at the Raleigh, Washington, this week, while en route to his permanent stations at Memphis, Tenn.

Comdr. R. M. Berry, U. S. N., left the Navy Yard, New York, on Oct. 1, on a month's leave of absence, his duties being taken by Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West.

Lieut. E. W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., lately abroad, care B. F. Stevens, London, England, is expected to join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks toward the end of October.

Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 1st Art., a recent arrival at Fort Wadsworth, has joined Capt. Andrus' Battery A at Fort Hamilton, and will go with it to Key West Barracks.

Lieut. Alexander Sharp, U. S. N., who has just reported for duty in the Bureau of Equipment, has taken the house, No. 1930 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Private advices received from the Asiatic Station state that Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U. S. N., of the Monocacy, has been sent to hospital, suffering from an attack of meningitis.

Lieut. George W. Moses and Miss Myrtle M. Groner were married Monday evening, Sept. 14, 1896, at Leetonia, Ohio. Will be at home after April 7, 1897, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieut. E. T. Wilson, 3d Art., who has relinquished duty with his battery at St. Augustine, will spend October and November on leave before joining at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. Gen. Ruger has recently published in a General Order for practical illustration a very useful table for the 12-inch B. L. rifle, computed and prepared by Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art.

The wife and family of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Beecher, U. S. N., executive officer of the Montgomery, will reside at 1602 Q street, N. Y., Washington, during the absence of Mr. Beecher on his cruise.

P. A. Engr. Emil Theiss, U. S. N., on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has taken the house, No. 1855 S street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter. Mr. Theiss' last cruise was in the Monterey, and Albattross, in the Pacific.

Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 30, to spend a week on leave with relatives. He will relinquish duty for good in a few weeks, as his retirement for age occurs on Oct. 29. He visited friends at Governors Island, Oct. 1.

Maj. J. R. Myrick, 3d Art., now at Key West Barracks, will spend from October to the end of February next in the North on leave before joining at Fort Canby, Wash. This makes Capt. W. A. Kobbe, 3d Art., Post Commander at Canby during the winter.

Mrs. W. W. White, wife of P. A. Engr. White, U. S. N., of the Minneapolis, is at 1447 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., for the winter. Mrs. White and her children will remain in Washington until Mr. White's cruise expires, which will be in the early spring.

Navy officers lately visiting New York City are: Ensign J. F. Carter, Naval Cadet A. W. Hinds, Lieut. R. M. Doyle, Chief Engr.; W. H. Harris, Grand Hotel; Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely, Sturtevant; Lieut. J. Downes, Astor House; Naval Cadet C. L. Poor, Sturtevant; Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, Grand Union; Comdr. E. Longnecker, Astor House; P. A. Engr. H. Hall, Union Square.

The following Army and Navy officers were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Sept. 30: Ensign Victor Blue, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet J. M. Love, Capt. G. D. Fitch, U. S. A.; Capt. E. L. Zallinski, U. S. A. (retired); Capt. and Mrs. Markland, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. C. Clark, U. S. A.; Lieut. M. C. Butler, U. S. A.; Naval Cadet M. H. Brown; Naval Cadet G. W. Morse, Naval Cadet Geo. Webber, Naval Cadet N. V. Jensen, Lieut. E. Landon, U. S. A.; Naval Cadet V. L. Jones, Naval Cadet, I. D. Duncan, Lieut. G. T. Summerlin, U. S. A.

Capt. J. A. Finley, U. S. A., is pleasantly located at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Col. G. G. Hunt, 2d Cav., is spending a portion of his leave at Carlisle, Pa.

Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., visited friends at Governors Island Sept. 25.

Lieut. J. E. Woodward, 16th Inf., is spending a portion of his leave at Golconda, Nevada.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., of Garden City, L. I., reached his 57th birthday on Sept. 30.

Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., expects to join with his Battery H at Fort Trumbull, about Oct. 7.

Maj. De Witt C. Poole, U. S. A., residing at Madison, Wis., reached his 68th birthday on Sept. 28.

Lieut. Geo. J. Campbell, U. S. A., residing at Nunda, N. Y., reached his 63d birthday on Sept. 26.

Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., is a recent visitor to relatives at 445 Barber street, Athens, Ga.

Capt. D. T. Wells, 8th Inf., has rejoined at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from leave, spent in the East.

Maj. Henry McElderry, Surg. U. S. A., on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb., is visiting at Govanstown, Md.

Capt. Thos. F. Tobey, U. S. A., a resident of Sea Isle City, N. J., reached his 56th birthday on Sept. 30.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and party had a most enthusiastic reception when recently in San Francisco.

Capt. Chas. G. Gordon, U. S. A., pleasantly located at Hyattsville, Md., reached his 59th birthday on Sept. 28.

Gen. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., who has been spending the summer abroad, reached his 66th birthday on Sept. 29.

Maj. H. S. Turrill, Surg. U. S. A., was expected in New York the latter part of this week en route to Willets Point.

Capt. G. S. Young, 7th U. S. Inf., of Fort Logan, is spending a few weeks on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, Utah, will spend the winter on leave for the benefit of his health.

Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th U. S. Inf., expects to leave Fort McPherson, Ga., next week for the East, to spend a month on leave.

Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, 21st Inf., expects to start from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., next week to spend until April, 1897, on leave.

Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Commander of the Department of California, on leave in the East, has lately been visiting at Bar Harbor, Me.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., hearty and vigorous, reached his 65th birthday on Sept. 29, and received many congratulations.

Lieut. Thos. W. Darrab, 9th Inf., of Madison Barracks, N. Y., was expected in Berlin Falls, N. H., this week to spend a short leave.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert was expected to arrive in New York the latter part of this week from England on the steamship Paris.

Lieut. J. M. Cliff, 3d Art., lately visiting at Towanda, Pa., left for Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week to accompany his battery to California.

Capt. William Ennis, 4th Art., was expected to rejoin at Washington Barracks this week from a month's leave, spent at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., and family rejoined at Governors Island this week from a pleasant six weeks' vacation, spent mainly at Westport, N. Y.

Lieut. A. P. Berry, 10th U. S. Inf., a graduate of this year, will prolong his visit at Beverly, Kansas, until the end of October, before joining his regiment.

Capt. H. D. Snyder, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from a pleasant detail in the Catskills with Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Art.

Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 6th Cav., attached to the 3d Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen since his promotion, was expected to join at Fort Myer the latter part of this week.

Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., arrived at Guthrie early in the week from Fort Reno, for a short tour in camp with the National Guard of Oklahoma Territory.

Chaplain R. W. Springer, U. S. A., lately visiting at 1333 Pearl street, Denver, Colo., is expected back at Fort Thomas, Ky., the latter part of this or early next week.

Miss Mary Morrison, sister of Maj. Jasper N. Morrison, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., was married Sept. 21, at Washington, D. C., to Mr. Seneca N. Taylor, of St. Louis.

Capt. H. D. Snyder, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., lately on the march with Dillenback's Light Battery, and now at Fort Ethan Allen, visited friends this week at Governors Island.

Adml. Montt, formerly President of Chili, is to be appointed Director of the Naval School in Chili, now regarded as one of the best colleges of its kind in South America.

Capt. Chas. H. Warrens, U. S. A., residing abroad for some time past, address care U. S. Consulate, 23 Schiller street, Hanover, Germany, reached his 67th birthday on Sept. 29.

Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art., relinquished recruiting duty at Cumberland, Md., this week, preparatory to joining his battery at its new station in the South—likely Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. M. W. Powell, 10th Cav., on militia duty at Trenton, N. J., acted as one of the judges at the annual field day, Sept. 28, of the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, at Paterson.

It is expected the movements of the 1st Art. to the South, the 3d Art., from the South, to California, and the 5th Art., from California to New York will commence about the middle of October.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Col. S. M. Mills, Lieut. L. Stacy, Murray Hill; Lieut. S. S. Jordan, Lieut. S. Cosby, Lieut. J. T. Crabbs, C. P. Echols, Grand Hotel; Lieut. H. Burgess, Maj. G. W. Davis, Murray Hill.

Mrs. Rodman, mother of Capt. Rodman, 20th Inf., and Miss Mertie Butler, Capt. Rodman's niece, arrived at Fort Leavenworth recently from California. Mrs. Butler, a daughter of Mrs. Rodman, who has been quite ill, is improving, though slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Bittmann were expected to return to Leavenworth this week from a sojourn at Hot Springs, S. D., accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Barth, wife of Lieut. C. H. Barth, 20th Inf., who will remain in Leavenworth for some time.

A dispatch of Sept. 23, from Lake Geneva, Wis., says: The Fort Sheridan troops on practice march arrived here yesterday and encamped near the village. The camp was visited by many people of the town this afternoon. The terminus of the practice march has been reached, and tomorrow the troops will start for Fort Sheridan to pack up for New Mexico and Arizona.

Ensign Thomas Washington, U. S. S. Terror, is in Washington on temporary duty.

Ensign Victor Blue, U. S. N., who is on leave, was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for a few days this week.

Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, 2d Art., on leave from Harpers Ferry, West Va., will join at Fort Schuyler, it is expected, next week.

Mr. R. H. Corbin, son of Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., has entered Princeton College, N. J., having passed the preliminary examination in June last.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 28, 1896, from a march to Manchester, N. H., and return. The troop has had a busy summer of it.

Lieut. Geo. T. Patterson, 5th Art., on graduating leave, is now visiting in Omaha, and is expected in New York about the middle of October to join Capt. Morris' Battery K, in the Harbor.

Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, 1st Art., has taken charge of the special regimental recruiting office at Jersey City, N. J., in succession to H. W. Hubbell, who goes South with his regiment.

Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf., on leave for some time past at Cundys Harbor, and Portland, Me., has rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., and resumed command of the post and of his regiment.

Capt. A. H. Merrill, 1st Art., rejoined at Fort Slocum this week from a short leave and is now busy preparing to start, about Oct. 15, with his Battery M, for Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

Lieut. A. Cronkrite, 4th Art., is winding up the affairs of the Q. M. Depot at Baltimore, preparatory to the final closing up of that establishment, which will take place almost immediately.

Maj. Chas. H. Ingalls, U. S. A., having been retired this week brings to mind how time flies. We first knew him in 1870, then a young man of 17, living in New York with his uncle, Gen. Rufus Ingalls.

Passed Asst. Engr. Robert B. Higgins, U. S. N., was to be married on Thursday of this week, Oct. 1, at Portsmouth N. H., to Miss Alice Preston Johnson, daughter of Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson, U. S. N.

Lieut. F. K. Fergusson, 3d Art., lately on graduating leave at Riddleton, Tenn., goes under recent orders and changes to Capt. Kobb's Battery M, and finds his first post of duty that far away one—Fort Canby, Wash.

Lieut. F. G. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf., will in addition to his graduating leave, spend the month of October on leave and then join his regiment at its new station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. He has been visiting friends at Tyrone, Pa.

Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., who has been on duty with the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., will leave soon to join his battery in the South. Mrs. Hancock, who is visiting in Ohio, will join her husband later.

Lieut. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf., on eight months' leave since Feb. 4 last, and most of it spent abroad, joins Capt. Vernou's company at Fort Brady, Mich. He is a recent visitor in New York, with quarters at the United Service Club.

Mrs. May K. Viven, widow of John L. Viven, Capt. 12th U. S. Inf., who has been spending the summer at Santa Monica, Cal., has returned to 1047 West Twenty-first street, Los Angeles, Cal., where she will be located for the winter.

The wedding of Asst. Constr. H. L. Ferguson, U. S. N., and Miss Eliza Anderson Skinner, took place at the home of the bride, in Waynesville, N. C., Sept. 23. They will make their home at the "Albion," in Baltimore, where Mr. Ferguson is on duty at the Columbian Iron Works.

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., and Fort Myer troops, under his command, broke camp at Luray, Va., Sept. 25, to march through the Shenandoah Valley, by way of Winchester and Harpers Ferry. The troops were expected to rejoin at Fort Myer the latter part of this or early next week.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., left his summer home at Shrewsbury, N. J., this week for his permanent home at Washington, D. C. Hale and hearty, though 81 years of age last July, we trust the General and his family may have as pleasant a winter in Washington as they had a summer at Shrewsbury. The General is still "one of the boys."

In spite of a stormy summer season and a superfluity of ice in West Greenland waters, Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., and his party have returned in safety with very large collections, a good record of scientific work, and a log book record showing that they pushed north nearly to the entrance of Smith Sound, only a few miles from the camp where Gen. Greely's starving party was found.

The marriage of Ensign Albert L. Norton, U. S. N., to Miss Daisy D. Linnville, took place Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, at Tiffin, Ohio. It was a quiet home wedding, attended only by the immediate families of the contracting parties. Ensign Chas. B. McVay, Jr., was best man. After Oct. 1 the married couple will be at home at the Naval Academy, where Ensign Norton is on duty.

Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Inf., contributes to "Outing" for October the first of a series of illustrated articles on "The National Guard of the State of Maine," a subject of which, by previous experiences, he is well qualified to treat. In the first number we note among other portraits of military officials that of Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, 12th U. S. Inf. Capt. Hall is himself a native of Maine, served as an officer of his troops during the war, and was appointed from it to the regular Army in 1867.

One of the prettiest social events of the opening season, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., was a birthday party given to Mr. H. B. Soule, U. S. N., at the home of Mr. Charles Sakes, on Finger Board Road, on the night of Thursday, Sept. 24. During the dinner there was a splendid musical programme ably rendered by Messrs. Peinete and De Saio. After dinner one of the finest displays of fireworks seen this year, followed by dancing until a late hour. Mr. Soule is now in charge of the Naval Magazine at Fort Wadsworth, after having finished a cruise, but a few months ago, on board the U. S. S. Newark. He has made many friends since his arrival at Fort Wadsworth.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, gave a farewell dinner recently to Capt. R. K. Evans, 12th U. S. Inf., the retiring military attaché, and Mrs. Evans, at which a large gathering of friends of the Captain and his wife were present. When Capt. and Mrs. Evans took their departure a large party of friends gathered at the station to see them off. Among those present were the members of the staff of the American Embassy and Consulate, a number of the attachés of the other embassies and legations, Mrs. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador, and a host of social friends, who brought with them flowers sufficient to half fill the compartment of the railway carriage which the Captain and his wife occupied. Ambassador Uhl was suffering from an attack of catarrhal cold and was unable to be present.

Maj. Charles F. Eagan, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., is on leave.

1st Lieut. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav., U. S. A., is spending in Washington a portion of his extended leave.

Lieut. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., left Fort Ethan Allen this week on leave to return towards the end of October.

The present address of Lieut. John O. Nicolson, U. S. N., retired, is 2020 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maj. G. W. Davis, U. S. A., on special duty at the War Department, visited friends at Governors Island Sept. 29.

1st Lieut. L. M. Hoehler, 9th Cav., U. S. A., who is on leave, has been at the Arlington, Washington, during the week.

2d Lieut. H. C. Clark, 23d Inf., U. S. A., stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas, is at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on leave.

Capt. G. S. Grimes, 2d Art., with his light battery, is a recent visitor to Topeka, Kan., to participate in G. A. R. reunion there.

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, was in Washington several days last week.

Lieut. C. W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected in Baltimore this week, to establish his office at 9 Pleasant street, in that city.

Capt. Thomas C. Walton, U. S. N., medical director at the Naval Academy, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club while in Washington.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st Art., will spend the month of October visiting friends in the North and then go South to take command at Key West Barracks.

The memory of old times is brought back when we note that Reverdy Johnson has been ordered to Fort Niobrara for duty. He is a private of the Hospital Corps.

Lieut. F. J. Haeseler, U. S. N., of the Amphitrite, appeared this week before the examining board. He is stopping at the St. James Hotel while in Washington.

At the recent burning of the Missouri Military Academy, Lieut. G. W. Goode, 1st Cav., Instructor, much distinguished himself by saving the life of Cadet Rolla McIntyre.

Civil Engr. George Mackay, U. S. N., stationed at Fort Royal, S. C., stopped in Washington this week while en route to the New York Navy Yard to attend the dry dock inquiry.

Ensign Nathan C. Twining, U. S. N., ordnance inspector at Hartford, Conn., has been the guest of the Army and Navy Club while in Washington on temporary duty.

Col. Theo. Schwan, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from a trip through Colorado, Utah, and Yellowstone Park, and resumed charge of the A. G. O. Headquarters, Department of the Platte.

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, entered upon duty Sept. 29 as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, and will occupy the quarters at Governors Island formerly occupied by Q. M. Gen. Sawtelle.

Mr. Porter Chandler, son of the late Rear Adml. Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., was married Sept. 29, at Genesee, N. Y., to Miss Mary Wharton Wadsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Wadsworth.

Capt. Geo. McCreary, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., formerly on duty at Fort Warren, Mass., will, much to the satisfaction of his many friends in Boston, shortly return to that city to enter upon duty as Attending Surgeon.

Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d U. S. Art., took charge this week of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., in succession to Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Art., who goes from Fort Schuyler to Fort Trumbull.

Mr. John S. McCleery, son of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., of Fort McIntosh, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Morrison, at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to Lawrence, a Kan., to resume his studies in the University.

Fort Riley items are: Miss Sibley, who has been visiting her uncle, Capt. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., has gone to Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Morris, after a delightful visit as guests of Lieut. Brainard, have gone to their home in New York.

The Hon. William C. Whitney, former Secretary of the Navy, was quietly married Sept. 29, at St. Sauveur's Church, Bar Harbor, Me., to Mrs. Edith Sibley Randolph, widow of a British Army officer. Mr. Whitney and his bride will remain at Bar Harbor for an indefinite period, and then may go to Hot Springs.

Fort Leavenworth recent items are: C. V. Conrad, 5th Cav., has gone to Fort Sheridan, where his father, Capt. Conrad, 15th Inf., is stationed. Chaplain McCleery, U. S. A., will preach in the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 27. Lieut. Guy Smith will give a voluntary on the violin, with organ accompaniment.

The "New York Sun" quotes the saying of Gen. Sheridan, that of able-bodied men about one-fourth have not the requisite capacity for courage, and are, therefore, useless for battle. The editor adds the statement that Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was the bravest man, except one, he ever knew, and that one was George A. Custer.

A recent dispatch from the Yellowstone Park says: Maj. Gen. Miles and Gen. J. J. Coppinger and party, including William K. Vanderbilt, are making a tour of the Park and enjoying a hunting trip in the Jackson Lake country. They are accompanied by about twenty colored troops from Fort Robinson. Gen. Miles is scheduled to speak at the State Reunion at Topeka, held the latter part of September and first of October.

Gen. H. C. King, recording secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in a recent letter to Maj. Peck, of Burlington, says: "I speak not only for myself but for all who were present, that the reunion at Burlington stands in the front rank of all reunions of the Army of the Potomac for the generosity and cordiality displayed and for the complete and most admirable arrangements of your local committee. Even the cold and dismal rain could not seriously mar our enjoyment, for the atmosphere was all the time surcharged with hospitality and good cheer."

Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, Adj. Gen. of the Army, is urged by the Burlington "Free Press" to follow the lead of Maj. Gen. Howard and make his home in that city after retirement. Says the "Press": "It is certain that in that event he would have a warm welcome to our State. His admirable war record has been described in our columns. Having been chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac, he is one of the few living men who are entitled to wear the beautiful badge—the silver wreath and gold eagle—of the headquarters of that Army. As Adjutant General, the great duties of the position receive his careful attention and the visitors who come in a constant stream, are welcomed by him with the warmest courtesy. The General is a great friend of the National Guard, and does all in his power to aid the militia of the different States in their patriotic duty of becoming proficient soldiers."

ABLE OFFICERS.

(From the "Newport Herald," September 24.)

Newport and the Army and Navy in general are to be congratulated in having at the heads of the several military posts here such officials as Commodore R. R. Wallace, U. S. N., commandant of the Naval Station; Col. Richard Loder, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Adams; Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the War College; Commander George A. Converse, of the Torpedo Station; Commander F. W. Dickins, of the Naval Training Station, and Maj. D. W. Lockwood, of the U. S. Engineer's office.

Commodore Wallace, who will retire shortly because he has reached the age limit of service, has advanced the naval station to a proficiency that has elicited many compliments from those high in place. When the Commodore quits his present post it will be a source of general regret to the officers and men under his command and to the people of Newport.

Capt. Taylor, the President of the War College, will, within a month, leave for another station. His work at the college for the past three years has placed a fine record to his credit and is warmly appreciated by officials of the Navy Department as well as by those of the Army and Navy, and it is largely due to Capt. Taylor that the War College has attained its present eminent position in military circles. The next President of the War College may be as fit and able as Capt. Taylor, but he will not be capable of doing any better.

Col. Richard Loder, commandant at Fort Adams, is also soon to retire, after forty years' of useful and active work in the Army. He is an officer with an admirable record, an officer who wishes all well and personally attends to the comfort of both the officers and men under his command. His departure from Fort Adams will be profoundly regretted by the entire garrison.

Commander Converse, the inspector in charge of the Torpedo Station, is to-day one of the most thorough officers in the service, and it is no exaggeration to state that as a torpedo expert and torpedo boat constructor the navies of foreign countries cannot show his equal. He is thoroughly conversant with the methods of manufacturing and of employing smokeless powder, gun cotton and other explosives, while torpedo boat tactics are as simple as A B C to him.

Commander F. W. Dickins, the commanding officer of the Training Station, is another of the Navy's brightest officers. He has made the station over which he presides a credit to the service and the apprentice boys who have recently been transferred to the training ships Essex and Alliance are said to be the best that the Training Station has yet graduated. A visit to the Training Station will show the work that has been accomplished since he has been in command there, while the health and comfort of the sailor lads were never better looked after. Many improvements in the station that will shortly be accomplished are the result of hard work by him and by no one else. Always ready to listen, always careful and kind and very ready to help those who seek his aid, are the characteristics of this able commander.

Over the Engineers' Office presides Maj. D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A., an officer of very high standing and of much ability, who has already done much in this district in improving for the purpose of commerce the harbors, bays and rivers. It was this officer whom the War Department selected from many others to take charge of the most important work that has been done or contemplated in this district for years—namely, the new Narragansett Bay fortifications.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Sept. 26, 1896.

Since the attacks of the Yaqui Indian bandits on the Custom House at Nogales, Sonora, Ari., some time ago, and the recent attack on the Mexican Custom House at Palomas, the authorities on both sides of the river in this locality seem to be determined to get up excitement and give it revolutionary attributes, and in consequence thereof on the night of Sept. 23, the troops at Fort Bliss, consisting of Troop A, 5th Cav., Capt. Angur, and Lieut. McClure, and Cos. D and H, Capt. McClure, Lieut. McBroom, with Co. D, Lieuts. Moore and Baldwin, with Co. H, were loaded onto a train on the Texas and Pacific Railroad at the post and run up the Santa Fe north of El Paso, about twenty-five miles, all under command of Col. David Van Velsah, who was accompanied by his staff officers, Lieut. Avis, Q. M., and Lieut. Evans, Adj. The commanding officer had orders to thoroughly scout the "bosque" (or woods) on the American side of the Rio Grande, which in that locality are very dense and average from a mile and a half to three miles wide, affording an admirable concealment for parties bent on any kind of mischief. The country was thoroughly scouted by the troops for a distance of twenty-five miles without discovering the slightest signs or indications of the presence of bandits or revolutionists. The command returned to the post on the 25th inst. The Mexican troops from the garrison at Juarez patrolled the river on the Mexican side as far north as the line and for a considerable distance west on the northern boundary line. The rapidity with which the troops at Fort Bliss were en route to their destination after the orders were received, speaks well for the efficiency of the command and was highly commended by the Mexican authorities, as well as the citizens of El Paso, who knew anything about the circumstances. Lieut. and Mrs. Winans return the first of the week from a summer spent in the North. Mrs. Winans will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ogden, who will spend the winter at the post. Mr. Elverson, of Philadelphia, who has been the guest of his nephew, Lieut. Duval, for the past week, left yesterday for his home.

FORT RILEY.

Companies B, C, F and K, 6th Cav., and the 20th Inf., Col. H. S. Hawkins, U. S. A., commanding, left Fort Leavenworth early in the week for Fort Riley, where they will join the troops of that garrison in the annual maneuvers, by order of Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri. The exercises will begin on the 16th of October and continue several days. They will consist of practice marches, field drill, etc., similar to the maneuvers inaugurated in the Indian Territory by Gen. Merritt in 1890. There will be concentrated at Fort Riley a full regiment of infantry, twelve troops of cavalry and three light batteries. It is assumed that Col. A. K. Arnold, commanding Fort Riley, will be in command of the combined forces, as he is Col. Hawkins' senior. It is expected that Gen. Miles will arrive at the post in season to review the troops. On their way to Fort Riley the Fort Leavenworth troops stopped at Kansas City to attend the State reunion of the G. A. R.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Sept. 24, 1896.

The 16th Inf. is in a ferment of excitement on account of the order just received here for a change of station of the regiment. Last Saturday morning the troops were formed to make a practice march of two hundred miles. The wind was blowing a gale and had blown down the telephone line, so that communication with Salt Lake City was cut off. However, Col. Theaker sent a mounted orderly to the telegraph office in the city, a short time before the command was formed. Just as the regiment was leaving the post the orderly dashed up and handed the Colonel a telegram, which was an order from Department Headquarters to revoke the order for the practice march on account of the proposed change of station of the 16th. Since then the regiment has lived in doubts as to which companies will go to Sherman, which to Spokane and which to Boise. The 24th are booked to come to Douglas. As a consequence some people of Salt Lake City are greatly put out about it, as they think that with five hundred colored soldiers here a great many more of the same race will follow, which, they claim, will do Salt Lake City no good. The 16th has made many friends in Salt Lake City, who will greatly regret their departure. In the last five weeks Fort Douglas has been honored by a great many distinguished visitors. Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, the General's Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, Miss Wheaton and Miss Canby formed one of the first parties to arrive. The Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton were entertained during their stay by Col. and Mrs. Theaker, Miss Canby was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Girard, and Miss Wheaton and Mr. Langhorne were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Whitall. Gen. Duffield, Chief of the Coast Survey, and wife, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wright. Hugh Rodman, of the Navy, was also the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. K. Wright. Comdr. Graham, U. S. N., who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. P. George, has returned to New York City. Miss Violet Girard, daughter of Maj. Doctor Girard, has gone East to school. Miss Beatrice Harding, who has been visiting Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Noble here, has returned to her home in Chicago. Miss Harding made a great many friends, both in the post and Salt Lake City, and her departure has been greatly regretted. Mrs. Barker, mother of Mrs. Woodbury, is visiting her daughter in the post. Mrs. W. C. McFarland has gone to New York to spend the winter in that city. Mr. W. Landraim McFarland has also gone East to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Woodbury a few days ago. Miss M. Richards has gone to New York City to attend school there. Col. and Mrs. Theaker gave a most brilliant reception to Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton. It was purely a military reception, so there was no evening dress suits to mingle with the gilt buttons and gold braid of the full-dress uniforms of the officers. The spacious apartments of the Colonel were beautifully decorated for the occasion and the most delicious refreshments were served. Outside the grounds were lighted with Chinese lanterns and the regimental band rendered their sweetest music. Miss Madge Theaker is attending school at Berkeley, Cal. Lieut. Charles W. Castle has just completed a series of very fine maps of the Fort Douglas reservation and vicinity. He has been Engineer Officer here for about two years and during that time has made a thorough survey of the surrounding country. Under his direction a great deal of topographical work and reconnaissance practice has been done by the 16th. Lieut. Castle has taken great interest in his work and has finished a great many beautiful maps. He surveyed the present water system and in co-operation with the Quartermaster, Lieut. Wright, superintended the putting in of the same. He has corrected all the old surveys of this section of the country and completed a great deal of other valuable work, for which he is accorded great praise. Pvt. Stevens, of Co. G, was killed a few days ago in the Salt Lake City Railway Company's power house. He left the post in the evening, going down town. Arriving there he went to the power house of the above-named company and fell upon one of the large belts that operate the large dynamos. He was quickly carried through the wheels and thrown to the floor crushed beyond recognition. He was killed instantly. No explanation could be given of the accident, but it was thought that he was under the influence of liquor and accidentally fell upon the belt, which was running at a very high speed.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Sept. 28, 1896.

On Friday, Sept. 25, a regimental drill was had. The various movements were well executed and showed good handling of squadrons. The drill was preceded by the reception of the standards. A new silk material standard has just been received; the one of bunting is for use in the field, the silk for occasions of ceremony. Lieuts. Heiberg, Morrison, and Bell, the recent graduates, have arrived. The 500-mile practice march will be a good breaking in. People along the line of railroad are looking forward to the arrival of troops, and at Springfield, Mo., there will be a warm reception. It is unfortunate that troops have not their wagon transportation, for proper field instruction. The packing of a wagon is only learned by experience. Each troop has its pack animal, upon which is carried a day's rations, so that ditching or delay of cars will not materially interfere. The command are liable to strike cold storms in the Ozark mountains, but this will be an agreeable change from the summer's heat. The march for the 3d Cav., will be quite a change from trailing Indians or scouting in the mosquito, or chapparal of Texas. The excitement of those days is, however, missed. We leave on the 3d, at 8 A. M., and make our first camp at Pacific, 30 miles away, by from 1 to 2 P. M., under the old system of walking, leading and resting it would be instead of a six hours' march, a weary (for man and beast) dragging one of at least ten to twelve hours. Qui bono?

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO CAPT. EVANS.

U. S. Ship Indiana, Sept. 22th.

odditer army and Navy Jurnal deer sir i wanter tel you that wen we men on this ship gav 3 cheres for the men wot giv the selver wich the skiper hollerd for i did not chere mutch we men dont get no silver but scous pans and pint pots it dont do us no good to no the wardroom has that brite work and it only maks them mor uppy than they is god nose, wy they ant got nuthin subtle to ete offer it and wot they has ant no more fillin offer silver apens with candle berries, stuk rownd than offer there busted crotch. It just gives them sik panes, to luk at it they dont want no julry but food in there stommix, and if the state of indiana had tuk that money and paid off sum of the ded hors on pays books i gess thade hav

cherd so dam lowd al alone they wodnt hav wanted us to do it for them. Yours truly, T Ap Catesby Shelbak.
port wach after gard sweeper.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1896.

Football practice occupies every available moment of the cadets' time, and absorbs the interest of their friends at present. A practice game was held on Saturday afternoon and again on Tuesday, in preparation for the game, the first of the season, which will be played on Saturday afternoon, October 3, with the Tufts College eleven.

A regimental drill, at which the Commandant and his staff were mounted, was held on Monday afternoon. Rain prevented the parade. On this (Wednesday) afternoon review and muster are to take place, weather permitting.

A violent storm of wind and rain has done much damage to the trees, severing branches of considerable size. Telegraph and telephone wires have also been much affected.

The road between the former site of the south gate and Capt. Wilder's quarters, which has been for some time in poor condition, is being greatly improved. Crushed stone is being placed in the roadbed and a subsequent crushing with the steam road rollers is fast transforming this bad bit of road into a condition equally good with that of the portion between the cross roads and reservation limit.

The new clock faces are completed in the tower of the academic building. The numerals are of gilt upon a black ground. The clock has two faces, one on the north and one on the east side of the tower. The clear, distinct peal of the bell can be heard at a great distance.

At the cadet hop on Saturday evening the following were among the guests who were received by Mrs. Wilder: The Misses Patten, of Washington; Harding, of New York; Lieber, of Washington; Benedict, of New York; Lieuts. Hagood and Guignard, recent graduates, guests of Col. Ernst, and the ex-Consul to Siam.

Maj. John B. Babcock and Mrs. Babcock, parents of Cadet Babcock, second class; Miss Myra Hancock, whose brother is a member of the second class; Lieut. L. M. Koehler, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Koehler have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

Lieut. M. C. Butler, 5th Cav., lately ordered before a board to determine upon his fitness for promotion, has been relieved from duty as assistant instructor in cavalry tactics. His duties have devolved upon Lieut. Cassatt.

A NEW BLANK CARTRIDGE.

As the result of experiments at the Frankford Arsenal, a new blank cartridge has been obtained, in which a charge of smokeless powder explodes the projectile before leaving the bore. It is simple, novel and safe. The bullet-shaped missile, says the Philadelphia "Record," is made of paper, fashioned at the point the same as a real bullet, and is charged with five grains of smokeless powder, which explodes within the bore. When the breech-loading Springfield rifle was in use, the manufacture of blank cartridges for all these purposes was a comparatively easy and simple process. With the old musket, in which plain paper cartridges were used, all that was necessary was to omit the "buck" and "ball," or elongated bullet, tie up the end with a string, and the cartridge was a blank easily used. With the Springfield breech-loader, in which metallic-case cartridges were used, the thick pasteboard wads without the elongated bullet made them "blanks," although there was more or less danger of any one standing twenty yards in front of a firing party being hit and injured by the wads.

The introduction of the new 30-calibre magazine rifle now in use not only revolutionized the weight, size and shape of the bullet cartridge but forced on the Ordnance Department the necessity of inventing a blank cartridge which would work in the gun. The little magazine attachment immediately under the breech and forward of the trigger would not perform its office at all in the use of blanks unless there was placed in the end of each of these something which would be an exact counterpart of the bullet. Difference in weight was not material, but unless there were a projecting point of precisely the same shape and size as the bullet the cartridge would not spring out of the little magazine properly. Neither would it fit the chamber of the gun, even if placed in it by hand, without using the magazine attachment.

To the invention of such a blank cartridge, then, the officers and workmen at Frankford Arsenal applied themselves. The bullet-shaped projectile which takes the place of a real bullet is made of paper formed into a tube fashioned at the point the same as a real bullet, and, as already stated, charged with five grains of smokeless powder, which explodes before leaving the bore, and in conjunction with the five-grain charge in the cartridge case; the paper of the bullet being torn to atoms before passing the muzzle.

One million of these are now being made at the arsenal. The work is done principally by girls, excepting the loading of the cartridges, which is always done by men. The very best cap paper is first cut in strips. It is then rolled several turns by hand on a steel rod made for the purpose. The edges are glued to keep them from unrolling, and the slips are then cut by machinery into proper lengths and a point formed on each by a simple little device. This done, the smokeless powder is filled into each bullet by a hand machine, when the open ends are filled with thick shellac, to hold it in place. The paper bullet thus formed is put in the metallic case, just as if it were a real bullet. This case is also charged with five grains of smokeless powder, it being primed the same as are other cartridges. The paper bullet end of the cartridge is dipped in a solution of paraffine to keep it from being injured by exposure to the atmosphere. Experiments as to the safety of these new blanks have proved that fired at a paper screen placed five feet from the muzzle of the gun, they are so completely annihilated by their own explosion before reaching the screen as to not leave even a mark upon it. To the uninitiated it might be supposed that because smokeless powder is used there would be an absence of noise or report when the gun is fired. This, however, is not the case, and, if it were, the very purpose of a blank cartridge would be defeated.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOX, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 41. Sept. 4th, 1896. H. Q. A. A., G. O.

Publishes details of the methods of conducting the technical instruction of artillery troops, target practice with heavy artillery, and the artillery competitions for the information and guidance of the Army. A synopsis of the order was given in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Sept. 26, page 51.

G. O. 44. Sept. 28, 1896. H. Q. A. A., G. O.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Sept. 22, 1896.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated Sept. 17, 1896, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," all that portion of the military reservation of Fort Robinson, Nebraska, declared by executive order of Nov. 14, 1876, and enlarged by executive order of June 28, 1879, lying east of the line marked for the eastern boundary of said reservation in the survey of the public lands adjacent thereto, and described in the field notes and plats of said survey on file in the "Office Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings, Lincoln, Nebraska," is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, for disposition as provided in sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 48. Sept. 28, 1896. Artillery School.

Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st Art., is hereby assigned to duty as member of the Artillery School Staff and as Director of the Departments of Electricity and Mines, Engineering, Military Science, Steam and Mechanism, and Artillery Practical Exercises for the 2d Battalion.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., is hereby assigned to duty as Instructor of the Enlisted Men's Division of the Artillery School, and Assistant to the Instructors in the Departments of Artillery and Engineering relieving 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art. Lieut. Millar will transfer to Lieut. Parkhurst all property, etc., pertaining to this Department of the Artillery School, for which he is accountable.

By order of Col. Frank:

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS,
1st Lieut., 4th Art., Adj. Gen.

G. O. 11. Sept. 23, 1896. Dept. East.

Publishes, and approves for use a table for the 12-inch B. L. rifle computed and prepared by Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art.

H. Q. A. A., G. O. Sept. 28, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Robinson, Deputy Q. M. Gen., to be Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel, Sept. 22, 1896, vice Hughes, deceased.

Maj. Lewis C. Forsyth, Q. M., to be Deputy Q. M. Gen., with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Sept. 22, 1896, vice Robinson promoted.

Capt. William S. Patten, Asst. Q. M., to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, Sept. 22, 1896, vice Forsyth, promoted.

Retirement.

For disability, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank of Major.

Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, Asst. Q. M., Sept. 22, 1896.

Casualties.

Col. William B. Hughes, Asst. Q. M. Gen., died Sept. 22, 1896, at Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, died Sept. 22, 1896, at Alameda, Cal.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

Leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Baldwin, Q. M., 7th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

Resignation of 2d Lieut. Wm. G. Fitzgerald, 7th Cav., is accepted, to take effect Sept. 30, 1896. (H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art., is transferred from Battery I to Battery M, vice, 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Squier, transferred from Battery M to Battery I. (H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

Lieut. Millar, at his own request, is relieved from duty at U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will join his battery. (H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

Sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., is extended one month on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

STATIONS OF ARTILLERY REGIMENTS,

(Under G. O. 43, 1896.)

In obedience to instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, the following movements of troops will take place from the 12th to the 15th of October, 1896:

First Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, headquarters, staff and band from Fort Hamilton; Battery C (Hubbell's), from Fort Wadsworth, and Battery M (Van Ness's), from Fort Slocum, to St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

Maj. William L. Haskin, Battery D (Russell's), from Fort Wadsworth, and Battery G (Ingalls's), from Fort Hamilton, to Jackson Barracks, La.

Maj. John H. Calef and Battery B (Merrill's) from Fort Slocum, and Battery A (Andruss's), from Fort Hamilton, to Key West Barracks, Fla.

Battery H (Cotton's), from Fort Slocum, and Battery L (MacMurray's), from Fort Wadsworth, to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Battery I (Patterson's), from Fort Hamilton, to Fort Monroe, Va. The battery will remain at Fort Hamilton until the arrival there of a foot battery of the 5th Art., when it will proceed to Fort Monroe.

The Quartermaster and twenty enlisted men will be left at each of the posts of Forts Wadsworth and Slocum until the arrival of the incoming garrisons of the 5th Art., when they will be relieved and proceed to and join their respective batteries.

Third Artillery.

Staff, band and Batteries E (Pratt's) and H (O'Hara's), from St. Francis Barracks, Fla., under command of the Colonel, and Batteries A (Chester's) and G (Burbank's), from Fort Barrancas, Fla., under command of the Lieutenant Colonel; Batteries D (Humphreys's), and I (Hess's), from Jackson Barracks, La., under command of Maj. Ramsay, 3d Art.; K (Smith's), from Key West

Barracks, Fla., under command of the battery commander, to San Francisco, Cal., to take station at the posts assigned to them by the Commanding General, Department of California, as follows: E (Pratt's), G (Burbank's), H (O'Hara's), I (Danes's), and K (Smith's), to the Presidio; D (Humphreys's), and L (Hess's), to Alcatraz Island; A (Chester's), to Fort Mason.

The Quartermaster and twenty enlisted men will be left at each of the posts of St. Francis Barracks, Fort Barrancas and Jackson Barracks until the arrival of a battery of the 1st Art., when they will be relieved and sent to join their respective batteries. Battery I (Danes's) will remain at Key West Barracks until the arrival of a battery of the 1st Art., when it will proceed to its station in the Department of California.

Battery M (Kobbe's) from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Canby, in the Department of the Columbia.

Maj. John R. Myrick, from Key West Barracks to Fort Canby, Wash.

Fifth Artillery.

The 5th Art., upon its arrival in this department, will take station as follows:

Col. William M. Graham, Maj. David H. Kinzie, staff, band, and Batteries A (Roberts's), H (Crabb's) and I (Hills's), at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, Maj. John A. Darling and Batteries E (Vogde's), K (Morris's) and L (McClellan's), at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Maj. Tully M. Crea and Batteries B (Lomia's), C (Wood's) and M (Day's), at Fort Slocum, N. Y. H. (S. O., 227; D. E., Sept. 28.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on the return to Fort Myer of the squadron of the 6th Cav., now on a practice march, is granted Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 223; D. E., Sept. 24.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 207, Sept. 5, 1895, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg., is revoked, and he will be relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will then report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. 1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and will then report at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding two visits from Woodberry Station, Baltimore, Md., to the works of the William Cramp & Son Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of a 10-inch pneumatic gun carriage. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

The leave granted Maj. Charles W. Williams, Q. M., Aug. 25, 1896, by the Quartermaster General, is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Capt. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg., upon his arrival at Fort Hamilton, New York, will proceed to New York City and assume temporary duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city; and, upon the arrival there of Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg., will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

The Quartermaster's station at Baltimore, Md., will be discontinued from and after Oct. 1, 1896. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

2d Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, C. E., is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., under the immediate orders of Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., and will report in person to Col. Peter C. Haines, C. E., at Baltimore, Md., for duty, with station in that city. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Payment of troops for the muster of Sept. 30, will be made by Lieut. Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Rock Island Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal, Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan, Columbus Barracks, Forts Leavenworth and Reno, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, the new post near Little Rock, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, Forts Riley and Sill, and any troops temporarily absent. (S. O. 165, D. M., Sept. 23.)

The Commanding Officer of Fort Reno, O. T., will send Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick Usalar, to Hot Springs, Ark., to enable him to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital at that point. (S. O. 165, D. M., Sept. 23.)

Payments of troops in the Department of Texas on the muster of Sept. 30, 1896, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., in person, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., in currency, shipped by express, at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (S. O. 117, D. T., Sept. 24.)

Commy. Sergt. William Kenkle, now on duty in the office of the Purchasing Commissary at San Antonio, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. S. O. 118, D. T., Sept. 25.)

Pvt. Henry Hartung, Hospital Corps, now at Fort Custer, Mont., is detailed as Acting Hospital Steward and assigned to duty at that post. (H. Q. A., Sept. 26.)

So much of paragraph 2, S. O. 214, Sept. 11, 1896, H. Q. A., as directs that 1st Lieut. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg., be relieved from duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, upon the arrival of Capt. Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg., at that post, is amended so as to direct that the be relieved at once by the Commanding Officer of the post. (H. Q. A., Sept. 26.)

Maj. Wells Willard, C. S., is announced as Chief Commissary, Department of California, relieving Maj. Charles P. Eagan, C. S. (G. O. 9, D. C., Sept. 21.)

Hospital Steward W. Roberts will proceed to Fort Adams for duty. (Fort Myer, Sept. 29.)

Capt. J. B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lexington, Danville, Lebanon, Ky., and thence back to Lathrop, on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the Army. (H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lexington, Lebanon, Ky., and thence back to Danville and Lexington, on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the Army. (H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

Leave for twenty-five days is granted Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., will rejoin his proper station upon the return to Fort Myer, Va., of Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Asst. Surg., instead of Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., as heretofore directed in paragraph 3, S. O. 223, Sept. 22, 1896. (H. Q. A., Sept. 26.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg. (Fort Warren, Sept. 25.)

Maj. T. E. Wilcox, Surg., is appointed appraiser to estimate value of property pertaining to Post Exchange. (Fort Schuyler, Sept. 23.)

The seven days' leave granted Post Chaplain Orrille

J. Nave, is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 88, D. P., Sept. 22.)

Upon his return to Plattsburg Barracks, from detached service, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Madison Barracks, to give testimony in the case of Pvt. Frank Connell, Co. D, 9th Inf., undergoing trial by G. C. M. (S. O. 228, D. E., Sept. 29.)

The following transfers are made: Acting Hospital Steward Charles W. Cramer, now at Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Apache, Arizona Territory. Acting Hospital Steward Ernest Jenkes, now at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, to Fort Clark, Tex. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg., is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board, at Chicago, Ill., vice Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surg. Gen., who is hereby relieved. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

Leave for fifteen days, from Sept. 26, 1896, is granted Capt. Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., and will then report at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty. Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., upon the arrival of Lieut. Fauntleroy, and will then proceed to Boston, Mass., and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, O. D., will proceed from Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns and carriages. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Peirce, O. D. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., having reported at Headquarters, Department of the East, is assigned to duty, and announced, as Chief Quartermaster of the Department. (G. O. 12, D. E., Sept. 29.)

Capt. Samuel R. Jones, Asst. Q. M., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to Arcadia, Mo., and settle the leases and complete the vouchers for the target range near that place. (S. O. 107, D. M., Sept. 29.)

Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon, in Chicago, Ill. Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty as Attending Surgeon, and will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 107, D. M., Sept. 29.)

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will proceed to Muskegon, Mich., for the purpose of serving certain subpoenas for witnesses in the case of Capt. William M. Williams, U. S. A., retired. (S. O. 107, D. M., Sept. 29.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., will proceed from works of E. T. Dupont, DeNemour & Co., Wilmington, Del., to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, on public business in connection with the plotting of the shots for the construction of range tables on completing the tables he will return to station. (H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The leave granted Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., is extended fourteen days on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Lieut. Col. Henry, 3d Cav., in G. O., dated Sept. 23, announces that on Sept. 25 there was to be regimental formation, reception of standards, review and drill. Equipment full; uniform, cap and blouse. Boots and saddles 8.40 A. M., assembly 8.45. Formation on parade ground, south of new line of officers' quarters. Troop B will receive and escort the standards. White flag, overcoats; red flag, dismounted formation for troop drill. Mounted guard mount immediately after drill.

Leave for one month to take effect upon the return to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., of Troop F, is granted 1st Lieut. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav. (S. O., 228, D. E., Sept. 29.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., will be relieved from duty with the 3d Cav., and will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon the return to Fort Myer, Va., of the squadron 6th Cav., from practice march, is granted to Capt. Louis A. Craig. (S. O. 229, D. E., Sept. 30.)

Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty at Post. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 28.)

Leave granted Lieut. Jas. A. Cole, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, 7th Cav., is relieved as member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Grant, Ariz., vice 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, 7th Cav., relieved, during the trial of Blacksmith Michael F. Cooney, Troop E, 7th Cav., only. (S. O. 79, D. Colo., Sept. 21.)

Troop D, 7th Cav., Capt. H. J. Slocum, has been designated to act as escort for Maj. Gen. Miles during his tour in New Mexico.

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 89, D. P., Sept. 24.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The extension of leave on account of sickness, granted 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art., is still further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. John H. Calef, 1st Art. (S. O. 226, D. E., Sept. 28.)

While Light Battery K, 1st Art., was on the road from Ramsays, N. J., to Passaic, Sept. 25, on its return march to Fort Hamilton, Mr. Kleis, a New York business man, came along the road in his dog cart, in a hurry to catch a train, and tried to pass the column who were marching in single file beside the field guns. The road was narrow, and Mr. Kleis shouted to the soldiers, but they could not hear the warning, owing to the rumble of the battery wheels. The step of the dog cart struck Pvt. Dennis Maher squarely in the back, turning him around. He was struck twice by the cart wheels and so badly bruised that he was unable to stand. Mr. Kleis never stopped, but drove swiftly away.

Corp. J. F. Spinner, C. 1st Art., is detailed in Adjutant's Office. (Fort Wadsworth, Sept. 25.)

S. O. 220, assigning Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st Art., to Fort Wadsworth, and Maj. John H. Calef, to Fort Slocum, is revoked. (S. O. 228, D. E., Sept. 29.)

The following batteries of the 1st Art. will complete their artillery target practice at their new stations in November, 1896, as follows: Battery A, at Key West Barracks, Fla., with 8-inch M. L. rifle; Battery B, at Key West Barracks, Fla., with 8-inch M. L. rifle, 15-inch S. B. gun, and 3.6-inch B. L. mortar; Battery H, at Fort Barrancas, Fla., with 8-inch M. L. rifle, 15-inch S. B. gun, and 3.6-inch B. L. mortar; Battery M, at St.

Francis Barracks, Fla., with 8-inch M. L. rifle. (S. O. 229, D. E., Sept. 30.)

Sergt. W. Wahlquist, 4th Art., is detailed on recruiting duty at Jersey City. (1st Art., Oct. 1.)

Sergt. J. H. Finnegan, 1st Art., is relieved from special duty assisting in mounting heavy guns. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 1.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art., is changed to leave on Surgeon's certificate, to date from Aug. 5, 1896, and as such is extended to include Oct. 8, 1896. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Lieut. M. K. Barrell, 2d Art., is detailed in charge of Post Exchange. (Fort Schuyler, Sept. 25.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Q. M., 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Sept. 23.)

Pvt. W. J. Kelly, Light Battery F, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art. (S. O. 226, D. E., Sept. 28.)

Lance Corp. W. V. Egan, G, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Battery K, 2d Art., will proceed, by the steamer Gen. Meigs, from Fort Schuyler to Fort Slocum, for artillery practice, at such time during the month of October, 1896, as may be determined upon after consultation between the respective post commanders. (S. O. 228, D. E., Sept. 29.)

1st Lieut. Sebree Smith and 2d Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., will report to the C. O., Fort Preble, Me., about Oct. 5, for temporary duty in connection with artillery target practice. (S. O. 229, D. E., Sept. 30.)

Capt. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art., now at Fort Adams, will proceed to join his Battery K, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Oct. 6. (S. O. 230, D. E., Oct. 1.)

Sergt. Edgar Stuart, E, 2d Art., is relieved from duty as clerk in Subsistence Department. (Fort Preble, Sept. 30.)

Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., was expected to leave Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week to spend a short leave at Hill, N. H.

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for one month, or such portion thereof as may be practicable, prior to the departure of his battery from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art., to take effect when his services can be spared by his Post Commander. (H. Q. A., Sept. 26.)

Additional 2d Lieut. Frank K. Fergusson, 3d Art., is transferred from Battery D to Battery M of that regiment. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

Leave for four months is granted Maj. John R. Myrick, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

Corp. W. E. Bunch, M, 3d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. R. Stately appointed Corporal.

Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., left Fort Barrancas this week for the North to spend a few weeks on leave before joining his regiment on the Pacific coast.

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 5th Art., is designated to relieve Capt. Oscar F. Long, Asst. Q. M., of his duties at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and perform the same until further orders. (S. O. 115, D. C., Sept. 24.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 1st Inf., will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., of his staff duties thereat. (S. O. 114, D. C., Sept. 23.)

1st Lieut. George A. Detchmندی, 1st Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty, relieving the officer in charge of staff duties thereat. (S. O. 114, D. C., Sept. 23.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., Aide-de-Camp. (S. O. 107, D. M., Sept. 29.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Harrison, Mont. (S. O. 129, D. D., Sept. 17.)

Sergt. William Coulter, Co. A, 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (S. O. 129, D. D., Sept. 17.)

A Fort Keogh correspondent writes: The detachment of Co. H, 2d Inf., at Lame Deer for the past month, have returned and report a splendid time during their stay at that place. They were all well and hearty and more satisfied with the country than when they departed.

1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, Q. M., 2d Inf., having completed his duties at Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Keogh, Mont. Before joining Lieut. Penn is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted in paragraph 2, S. O. 204.

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for one month from the date of his relief from duty at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is granted 1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., 3d Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston, 4th Inf., is appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment, vice Browne whose appointment expires. (G. O. 31, 4th Inf., Sept. 20.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

The resignation of additional 2d Lieut. Duncan N. Hood, 5th Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 30, 1896. (H. Q. A., Sept. 26.)

Corp. John Johanson, 5th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. W. R. Lane appointed Corporal.

Lieut. J. A. Gurney, 5th Inf., is attached to Co. D, for duty. (5th Inf., Sept. 25.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Corp. H. Frank, E, 6th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. T. Jimison appointed Corporal.

Sergt. J. R. Callahan and Corp. D. Dempsey, G, 6th Inf., are reduced to the grade of private soldiers on account of their character, influence and example, harmful to the company and their inefficiency in military duties. (6th Inf., Sept. 16.)

Corp. Oliver Box, E, 6th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. E. G. Bowers appointed Corporal.

Regimental C. M., Fort Thomas; detail, Capt. S. B. Baker, G. B. Walker and B. A. Byrne and Lieut. G. C. Saffarans, 6th Inf. (6th Inf., Sept. 24.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Lieut. M. R. Peterson, 7th Inf., is detailed for instruction in military signaling. (Fort Thomas, Sept. 24.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

1st Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., will, upon his relief from duty as Quartermaster at Fort Keogh, Mont., proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his graduating leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 10th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

1st Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Oklahoma Territory, at Guthrie, O. T., commencing

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Upon his own request, Sergt. Frederick Magnuson, Co. C, 12th Inf., was, on September 19, reduced to the grade of a private soldier.

The following promotion and appointment was, on September 20, made in Co. C, 12th Inf.:

Corp. Samuel Amaler, to be Sergeant, vice Magnuson, reduced. Pvt. Joseph W. Miller, to be Corporal, vice Amaler, promoted.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf., to take effect Oct. 1, 1896. (H. Q. A., Sept. 26.)

Col. G. N. Andrews, 12th Inf., under date of September 24, announces a fifth field day to be held at Fort Niobrara Oct. 3, commencing at 8 A. M. Contestants to be enlisted men only, and no start with less than four competitors. Cash prizes amounting to some \$75 were offered. Contestants who win or have won twice in any event, to be barred from competition in that particular event during this year. The officers of the field day were as follows: Officer in Charge—1st Lieut. D. E. McCarthy, Q. M., 12th Inf. Judges—Lieuts. E. Taylor, J. P. Harberson and F. W. Smith, 12th Inf. Starters—Q. M. Sergt. J. W. Blair, 12th Inf., and Sergt. George Feldcamp, Co. E, 12th Inf. Timekeepers—Sergt. Ole H. Dahl, Co. B, and Pvt. John L. Corby, Co. E, 12th Inf. Clerks—Corps. William Moore, Co. F; H. J. Carroll, Co. C, and A. J. Edwards, Co. H, 12th Inf.

The seven days' leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf., is extended ten days. (S. O. 89, D. P., Sept. 24.)

The following appointments were, on Sept. 27, made in Co. F, 12th Inf.: Lance Corp. Joseph Monahan, to be Corporal, vice Moore, reduced.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on the completion of the practice march upon which the troops at Fort Niagara are now engaged, is granted Capt. Jesse C. Chance, 13th Inf. (S. O. 228, D. E., Sept. 20.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

The headquarters of the 15th and four companies will be stationed at Fort Bayard, where Lieut. Col. Powell will also go. Two companies under Maj. Hobart to Fort Grant, and two to Fort Huachuca.

16th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

The 16th Inf., under recent orders, will be stationed as follows: Headquarters will be at Fort Sherman, Co. C (Allen's), Co. D (Morrison's), Co. F (Woodbury's), Co. G (Richard's), and Co. H (Whitall's). Lieut. Col. Coates and Co. A (Noble's), at Boise Barracks, Idaho; Maj. McLaughlin and Co. B (Palmer's), and Co. E (McFarland's), at Fort Spokane, Wash.

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 22.)

Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 23.)

The funeral of Pvt. Patrick Coffey, H, 17th Inf., took place at Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio, September 25, with military honors.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 27.)

Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 26.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

1st Lieut. Edward T. Winston, 19th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 165, D. M., Sept. 23.)

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Wayne, Mich., vice Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Art., relieved. (S. O. 166, D. M., Sept. 26.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The following promotion and appointment was, on September 25, made in Co. D, 21st Inf.: To be Sergeant, Corp. Thomas B. Brown, vice Tutthill discharged; to be Corporal, Lance Corp. Thomas Reynolds, vice Brown, promoted.

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 29.)

Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., is detailed temporarily, Range Ordnance Signal and Engineer Officer. Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 30.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of twenty-three days, is granted Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 30.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of 13 days is granted Capt. F. H. E. Ebbstein, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 30.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Pvt. Charles A. Wegner, Co. F, 22d Inf., was on Sept. 23, appointed Corporal, vice Begley reduced.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Crook, Neb., September 21. Detail: Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf.; Capt. John G. Ballance, 22d Inf.; Capt. Robert N. Getty, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herman Hall, Adjutant, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Patten, 22d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 87, D. P., Sept. 16.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., September 28. Detail: Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles T. Withers, 19th Inf.; Capt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf.; Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Pursall, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Learned, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., 19th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 164, D. M., Sept. 21.)

At Willets Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1896. Detail: Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, C. E.; Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E.; Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Med. Dept.; Capt. William C. Langfitt, C. E.; 1st Lieut. William E. Craig, C. E.; 2d Lieut. William B. Ladue, C. E.; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, C. E.; 2d Lieut. William J. Barden, C. E., Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

At Fort Brown, Tex., October 1. Detail: Maj. Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg.; Maj. Henry Wagner, 5th Cav.; Capt. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; 2d

Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Cole, 23d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 118, D. T., Sept. 25.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., October 1. Detail: Capt. Charles B. Paul, 18th Inf.; Capt. Robert F. Bates, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 5th Cav.; additional 2d Lieut. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 23d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 119, D. T., Sept. 26.)

2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M., appointed to meet at Fort Custer, Mont., and appointed Judge Advocate of said court, vice 2d Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 130, D. D., Sept. 19.)

At Angel Island, Cal., Sept. 29. Detail: Maj. Benjamin F. Pope, Surg.; Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf.; Capt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M., 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Bent, 1st Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 115, D. C., Sept. 24.)

At Fort Meade, S. D., Oct. 1, 1896. Detail: Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav.; Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav.; Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav.; Additional 2d Lieut. William M. Chitty, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 89, D. C., Sept. 24.)

Garrison C. M. at Camp, 6th Cav., near Muechester, Va. Detail: Capt. L. A. Craig and B. H. Cheever, and Lieuts. H. H. Stout and H. A. White. (Orders, Sept. 28.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. James Gill, Co. E, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Pvt. Robert Young, Co. D, 4th Inf., Fort Spokane, Wash.; Pvt. Carter Hughes, Co. C, 25th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is ordered to meet at headquarters on September 21 for the examination of Mr. George L. Searle, an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. Detail: Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M.; Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Adv.; Capt. William P. Banister, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 87, D. P., Sept. 16.)

Under G. O. 108, 1890, a board of officers, to consist of: Capt. J. R. Kean, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry C. Dances, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art., will meet at Key West Barracks, Fla., October 2, to determine the character of the antecedent service of Pvt. Alexander W. Wallace, Battery I, 3d Art. (S. O. 226, D. E., Sept. 28.)

A Board of Survey to consist of: Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Wells Willard, C. S.; 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, will convene Sept. 25, in San Francisco, to inventory the public property of funds in charge of the late Capt. Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper. (S. O. 115, D. C., Sept. 24.)

Wm. B. Wetmore, late of the Army, appears to have had difficulty in enjoying his income of \$15,000 a year without making proper provision for the support of his family, as he has been ordered to do by the decree granting a divorce to his wife. She pursued a trust fund of \$100,000 created for his support by his mother, Sarah Taylor Wetmore, and got a judgment that the income of the fund was subject to her claim. When the fund was tied up he moved, under permission accorded by the Court of Appeals on the last review of the case, to reduce the allowances, but he has neglected meanwhile to pay the allowances decreed.

Justice Storer holds that the Court of Appeals did not mean that while he is in contempt of court he can come in and get relieved from the arrears or have the alimony reduced. Wetmore, the Justice says, has lived a life of luxury and idleness, while his wife and family, so far as he was concerned, were left to look out for themselves. He has taken such property as he could out of the jurisdiction of the court and has refused to submit himself or his property to its process, and therefore he should not be heard in any proceedings for his benefit. The Court of Appeals could not have meant to give him any immunity while he was defying and experimenting with the court.

Justice Storer permits Mr. Wetmore to renew the application when all the arrears of alimony and allowances to the children are paid up.

RECENT DEATHS.

Miss Juliette Betts, who died recently at Norwalk, Conn., aged ninety-four, was a daughter of Capt. Hezekiah Betts, of the Revolutionary Army, who led in the attack on the British army which opened the battle of Yorktown. The house in which she was born and died was originally built about 1660 by her ancestors.

A cable dispatch from Vienna announces the death of the Privy Councillor and Field Marshal Lieut. Count Oswald Kiehmanssegg. He distinguished himself in many wars.

Thomas Morgan Sturtevant, a veteran of the War of 1812, born in New York City March 30, 1800, died at Madison, N. J., Sept. 26. When fourteen he enlisted in a regiment known as the City Guards and with it was posted in defense of Fort Gansevoort, on the North River. After the City Guards were disbanded Sturtevant enlisted in the 3d Reg., New York State Art., and served seven years.

The remains of the late Capt. Thomas H. Britton, U. S. A., were interred with military honors at Mount Hope Cemetery, San Diego, Cal., on Sept. 19, the pall-bearers being Maj. T. M. K. Smith, Maj. H. Sweeney, Maj. Myles Moylan and Capt. W. R. Maize, of the Army, and Messrs. E. J. Swayne and J. Dorgan. Capt. Britton leaves only one immediate relative, a daughter, who is at the family home in Paradise Valley, Cal.

Mrs. Eliza Griffin Johnston, who died Sept. 24 at Los Angeles, Cal., was the widow of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, formerly Colonel of the 2d U. S. Cav., afterwards a General of the Confederate Army, and killed April 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh.

A dispatch of Sept. 30, from El Paso, says: The Assistant United States District Attorney, received a telegram Sept. 29, from San Elizario, eighteen miles below El Paso, saying that Mexican officers fully armed had crossed the river to San Elizario and arrested deserters from the Mexican Army. The American officers at San Elizario objected to it, and caused the Mexican officers to release their prisoners, leave their arms on this side, and return to Mexico. The matter will be reported in full to the Department at Washington.

BLACK, STARR & FROST
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES
AND FANCY GOODS. Will give SPECIAL
ATTENTION to ALL ORDERS BY MAIL; also
FOR GOODS OUTSIDE OF OUR LINE.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

7th Regt. Band and Orchestra
N. G. S. N. Y.
W. B. ROGERS, Leader,
Office—51 WEST 28th ST., NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.
GEORGE HAMLIN,
21 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK. President.
Choicest Old Claret, White Wines,
Grape Brandy, Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HYGEIA
Sparkling Distilled Water Co.
349, 351 and 353 W. 12th Street, New York.
Hygeia Club Soda,
Hygeia Ginger Ale,
Hygeia Sarsaparilla.

Correspondence with Officers in Charge of Post Exchanges Solicited.
All our products made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a basis,
and are adapted for any climate.

WANTED.—Band Musicians, who can double in orchestra, for the Nineteenth Infantry Band. Address, Adjutant 19th Infantry, Fort Wayne, Michigan.

ORLANDO FURIOSO.—2 vols., translated into English verse from Italian of Ariosto. Engravings, Lond. 1858, \$3.00 postpaid. Freeman's Magazine, Lond. 1795, \$4.00 postpaid. The Book Antiquary, Reading, Pa. Are you hunting any books?

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA SHOPPING.
MRS. FLORENCE E. DORSEIMER, Phila. P. O. Box 162.
References furnished. Send for Booklet.

MRS. LOUISE KIMBALL, purchasing agent, 172 West 95th St. N. Y. City. References furnished.

TO AUTHORS.

The New York Bureau of Revision gives
1. Thorough and artistic revision of Mss. of all kinds, whether for publication or for private printing.
2. Letters of expert and candid criticism.
3. Advice and aid as to publication.

Edmund Clarence Stedman writes: "My long observation of your standing as author and critic, and of your experience with the publishing guide, has led me to advise all writers who desire the skilled revision or criticism of either verse or prose to apply forthwith to your competent and responsible Bureau."

Circular. Mss. may be sent for an estimate of the services needed (with stamps for correspondence or forwarding) to
DR. TITUS M. COAN,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

J. & J. SLATER,
BOOTMAKERS, for Men, Women and Children.
1185 Broadway, Cor. 28th St., New York. Send for Catalogue.

Edward M. Power, MERCHANT TAILOR, ARMY & NAVY UNIFORMS.
216 SANDS STREET, BROOKLYN.

LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors.
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The Congress of Costa Rica has adopted a new military measure. Formerly the regular army of the country consisted of 600 men. It is hereafter to consist of 1,000, and the government is empowered to increase it to 5,000 in case of rebellion, or to enlarge it yet more in the event of a foreign war.

It's **ECONOMY** to wear the **BEST.**

HANAN'S ..FINE SHOES..

For **MEN and WOMEN**
at **\$5, \$6 and \$7**

Have Made Us the Leading Shoe Merchants of the West.

Send for illustrated catalogue and post yourself on the newest shoe ideas. Also learn what \$3 and \$4 will buy.

Mail Orders receive prompt and careful attention. Goods may be exchanged, or money will be refunded.

We don't claim to know everything but we do know a whole lot about shoes.

De Muth & Co.
MAIN STORE—217-219 STATE ST.,
CHICAGO.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.,
CHICAGO.

**STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS
AND BOOKSELLERS.**

Wedding Invitations and Announcements,
Visiting Cards, Correspondence Paper.
Address and Monogram Dies.
Company and Private Stationery.

We will send, on request, specimens of the above, to enable officers to make selection.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cautions help when all else fails, angina help eyes. Self Adjusting. NO PAIN. Whistlers heard. Send to F. H. H. Co., 855 N. W. 1st, N. Y. for free book. Office Trial Free

HAIR HEALTH RENEWS YOUTHFUL COLOR
To GRAY HAIR, Covers Bald Spots, Stops Dandruff, Hair Falling, Scalp Disease, Don't Stain Hair. Best Hair Dressing, 90c. postpaid. Send to London Supply Co. 951 Broadway, New York. See Hair Stock & Bone Hair Cream FREE

CANDY
Send \$1.25, \$2.10 or \$3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid, east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Army post exchanges given special attention and trade solicited.
Address **C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner.**
212 State St., Chicago.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by **MARBURG BROS.,**
The American Tobacco Co., Successors.

A Delightful Blend of

St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

**HAVE YOU
SEEN IT?**

Manual for Field Service.

A Text Book for Military Academies.

Prepared by **W. A. CAMPBELL, U. S. A.**
Every officer and non-commissioned officer should have a copy. For sale by
MELLING & GASKINS, - Alton, Ill.

Price \$1.00 per copy.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the London "Globe" says that Russian engineers are supervising the work of repairing the docks and workshops at Port Arthur and the storing at that place of vast supplies of coal. It is believed that the results of Li Hung Chang's entente with Russia on behalf of China will shortly be displayed.

Interest is still alive in the proposed American-British association of hydrographers to prepare and disseminate data regarding dangerous derelicts at sea, and take steps looking to their pursuit and removal. Mr. Cumming Macdonald, member of the House of Commons, proposes to introduce a bill at the next session of that body to authorize the Admiralty and the British Board of Trade to construct or charter vessels equipped with appliances to search for and destroy these menaces to navigation. There are a good many semi-obsolete cruisers in the British navy which might well be utilized in this very important work, and it is hoped that the bill will receive the support it deserves. At the present time Lloyds is doing great service in publishing full and early reports which they receive of all floating wreckage, and the Hydrographic Office at Washington is engaged in similar work of a most thorough and exhaustive character. The greatest interest in the work obtains, and the American hydrographers will be found in perfect harmony with any serviceable plans for mutual adoption that may be suggested from the other side by which the work may be facilitated and improved.

The fact that two of the Irish dynamiters recently released from British prisons have returned to this country, completely wrecked in mind and body, is a serious reflection on British prison administration, a fact of which we have already called attention. Concerning this the "New York Mail and Express" says: "Closely following their return to this country come vague, dreadful, almost incredible tales of brutality in the prison where these men were confined—tales of prisoners chained hand and foot in noisome cells, feeding like beasts upon the floors of reeking dungeons; tales of beatings by burly guards and keepers, of repeated floggings inflicted upon helpless inmates strapped to posts in order that the lash might leave a stripe for every stroke upon its victim's unclad body—tales of physical agony unspeakable ending in blank despair and raving insanity. These reports, unauthenticated, it is true, but also undenied and studiously ignored, have whispered of tortures scarcely less hideous than those of the Inquisition. They have told how strong men have been converted into imbeciles and lunatics in the name of justice, and how the convict, upon his release, steps as from a tomb into the world he once knew only to find that he knows it no longer."

D. C. Macdonald, in an interesting article on England's Indian Army, in "Lippincott's Magazine," for October, says: "Tommy Atkins," at least when in India, is very precious in the sight of the British Government. As he stands in his uniform, a disciplined soldier in the prime of health and strength, he is said to have cost a paternal government the sum of two thousand dollars of American money, and he is valued accordingly. His daily rations are carefully examined by medical experts; his one quart of good ale and one ounce of pure rum are served out to him with the greatest regularity. When the exigencies of the service permit it, he is sent in the 'hot season' to the mountains, where he works on the roads and gets a laborer's allowance, besides his pay, which he places at interest in the regimental savings bank. When on the plains, everything is done that possibly can be done by his officers to make his life pleasant. Cricket, concerts, theatricals, news rooms, libraries, sports, etc., are provided liberally for his amusement. When he behaves himself, a good-conduct stripe is added to his coat sleeve, and a penny a day to his income. When he gets drunk, he gets a week in the cells or a five days' drill. He is marched to church every morning, and is expected to say his prayers and listen to the sermon. On the whole, the life of an English soldier in India is a happy one."

The French battleship *Saint Louis*, launched at Lorient, is a sister of the *Charlemagne*. She displaces 11,275 tons, with a length of 381 feet, 66 feet 6 inches beam, and 27 feet 6 inches draught. Protection is given by an end-to-end steel belt, 6 feet 7 inches deep and 15½ inches thick amidships, but this thickness is reduced to 10 inches at the lower edge. The belt is surmounted by a cofferdam closed in with 3-inch hardened steel plates. The steel deck (3 inches) is at the level of the upper edge of the belt, and there is a 1½-inch splinter-proof deck below, the intermediate space being divided by bulkheads and fitted for the storage of coal. The main armament consists of four 12-inch guns, coupled in turrets, one forward and the other aft, protected by 15½-inch steel, and ten 5.5 inch, quick-firers, of which four are on each broadside, with dividing bulkheads and 2.8-inch shields, and two in sponsons on the spar deck. There are also eight 3.9-inch, sixteen 1.85-inch, and ten 1.46-inch quick-firers, besides eight machine guns, distributed on the deck and in the tops of the two fighting masts. The large guns can be worked either by gas or electricity. The torpedo-tubes are four. Vertical triple-expansion engines of 14,500 horse-power (forced draught), supplied by Belleville boilers and driving three screws, are to give a speed of 18 knots. The bunker capacity is 677 tons, but this may be increased to at least 1,000. The *Gaulois*, another sister of the *Charlemagne*, is to be launched at Brest on Oct. 6.

The Secretary of War has approved the plans for the new artillery post at Fort Hancock, and orders have been issued from the Quartermaster's Department for the construction of barracks to accommodate four batteries and other necessary buildings. The contract has not yet been awarded, and it is not expected that actual work will be commenced before next spring. Capt. C. A. Devol will have charge of construction, and when the work is once started it will be pushed rapidly to completion.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the "Journal."

To Advertisers.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

Standard of Measurement: 14 Agate lines to the inch. Standard width columns (four on page), \$5.00 per line per annum, \$3.00 per line six months, \$2.00 per line three months, 80 cts. per line one month, 25 cts. per line one issue; reading notices, 50 cts. per line, Agate. Editorial page (three columns on page), \$8.00 per line per annum, \$5.00 per line six months, \$3.00 per line three months, \$1.25 per line one month, 40 cts. per line one issue.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND.

As Described By Sir Hamilton Vesey.

Two important publications relating to the management of naval affairs have lately appeared, similar in scope, but very different in character in that one is the record of a system built up by slow changes through many generations; the other an off-hand remodeling of a system which undergoes such treatment with almost every official on his assuming headship of the department. The former is Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton's book on "English Naval Administration," the latter the new project of the French Minister of Marine, "Reorganizing the French Naval Administrative System."

Of governmental departments there is none so difficult and complex as the Navy. It covers almost every field of material human effort, deals with almost every science from astronomy downward, embodies almost every phase of engineering, ordnance, mechanical, civil, electrical; enlists the chemist; all this to produce that greatest triumph of human skill and effort, the modern battleship. While doing this, it also raises, trains, pays, feeds and clothes the troops which handle it. Finally it operates the forces thus brought together.

With such complexity of duty every other public department must, in intricacy at least, take second rank, and the study of the administrative questions involved becomes one of most serious import.

Admiral Hamilton's lucid explanation of the British system should be read by every student of the subject. The time must come when our own disjointed methods must be reorganized, and his book will be found in this connection of great value. There are, of course, some fundamental differences in our governmental methods which must cause some differences in departmental machinery, but these would need to be very slight, even if it were proposed to take over the English system bodily, which, of course, is hardly to be looked for, however great the benefit. The English administration is much more largely military than ours in direction, and much more largely civil and permanent in its subordinate machinery.

The directive force of the admiralty is almost purely military; the subordinate officers concerned with supply purchase, etc., are civil; the naval officer is kept much more constantly at sea, and as a junior officer has little or nothing to do with dockyard work, or with the material of the fleet in any way except when afloat. Our own system of employing junior officers ashore has, however, some great advantages; from it our officers have an intimate acquaintance with the material of the service which no others have. They have tested the steel of our ships and guns; have designed and built our ordnance; have installed our electrical plants; they have thus a knowledge of the tools they handle more complete than that of the officers of any foreign service, which must count for efficiency.

In the central administration there has been a gradual drifting to the employment of more officers, particularly in ordnance and in the comparatively lately established Department of Naval Intelligence.

The office of Lord High Admiral, held by James II., both as Duke of York and as King, was, in 1690, vested in a commission for executing the office, and from that time to this it has been so administered, with the exception of three short intervals, when the Earl of Pembroke, Prince George of Denmark (husband of Queen Anne) and the Duke of Clarence (William IV.) held the office.

The commission is organized at present as follows: The First Lord, the First Sea Lord, the Second Sea Lord, the Third Sea Lord and Controller, the Junior Sea Lord, the Civil Lord. There are in addition, but not as members of the board, the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, the Permanent Secretary.

To a great degree the admiralty has practically assimilated itself to the general organization of all other British governmental departments, viz., a Secretary of State as the head, a Parliamentary Secretary, these two being party men, members of Parliament, ready for Parliamentary discussion of subjects in their department, and, of course, going and coming with the party in power;

then a third man, the Permanent Secretary, grown up in the department, familiar with all its usages, highly trained, highly paid and a permanent pivot upon which the general machinery of the department turns.

The office of Civil Lord was established by order in council in 1882, with the idea that there should be a civilian attached to the board with "special mechanical and engineering knowledge." The scheme, however, worked so badly that the office was vacated in 1885 and remained in abeyance until this year, when a new appointment was made, so that the personnel of the board is now in accord with the precept of the order in council. His duties, however, are now different from what was first contemplated, and he has become the supervising Lord for the civil engineering of the department, analogous in a general way to our Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The Patents of the Admiralty Board "find their early type in that which Henry VI. granted to the Earl of Warwick. They have been granted with little actual change to a long series of successive boards, and the patent of Queen Anne, save for certain small alterations, omissions and additions, is textually that of Queen Victoria." Authority is granted to any two or more of you to act, two thus being a quorum, so to speak; in Queen Anne's time three. But the actual working of the board is based much more upon usage than on anything else, as is everything in the English system, it being a remarkable fact that the English constitution in its practical working contravenes in almost every respect its theory, and the admiralty patent thus must be read in the light of various orders in council regulating the constitution of the board. Such orders are typical of the plastic system which allows much to be done which here requires the whole machinery of the government. In the ability to issue such an order we find the whole theory of English law-making; the Crown theoretically governs and quite as theoretically entirely by a council. All laws were once so promulgated. Now, however, there is a committee of the council called the cabinet, theoretically a limited number of the Privy Council, appointed by the Crown; it is in reality selected by the majority in the House of Commons. Parliament is summoned to advise the Crown as to the laws to be promulgated; the fact has come to be that the Crown cannot even veto an act of Parliament. Orders in council are still one of the powerful instruments of government, but they are orders formulated by the department affected, and bear somewhat the same relation to Parliamentary enactments that our Navy regulations bear to laws of Congress, though they may at times have a great deal deeper and broader scope. Thus under order in council of March 19, 1872, the First Lord was made responsible to "Your Majesty and to Parliament for all the business of the admiralty, and the Naval Lords are made responsible to the First Lord for the administration of the business assigned them." The First Sea Lord has in practice become the chief naval adviser to the First Lord and practically chief of staff. Nothing of all this, however, appears in the admiralty patent.

The First Lord is always a member of the Cabinet. Though the order in council of 1872 throws in theory the whole responsibility for the conduct of the admiralty upon the First Lord, this view is subject to a large modification. This responsibility is a Parliamentary responsibility. "He is the representative of the Navy in Parliament. To him the country looks for its readiness and sufficiency. In practice, as a civilian, the First Lord depends very largely upon the other Lords. In the view of Lord George Hamilton, indeed (First Lord 1885-1892), his responsibility to Parliament consists in seeing that competent and efficient men have certain duties assigned to them under him. He is responsible for the admiralty as the Premier is for the Cabinet, or as the Admiral commanding a fleet is responsible for that fleet. No responsibility would attach to that Admiral for a collision between ships which did not result from his orders or from the want of them. If the naval advisers of the First Lord upon the board do not approve his policy, it is their responsibility to advise him, and if their advice be not accepted they have the remedy of protest or resignation. But inasmuch as the First Lord has selected or accepted his advisers as the most able of professional men, he is very largely guided by their views. Sir Arthur Hood (Lord Hood of Avalon), First Naval Lord, who had had a long experience of the admiralty, was indeed able to tell the select committee on the navy estimates, 1888, that he could not recall a single instance in which a First Lord had vetoed any important question which had been placed before him contrary to the views of the Naval Lord who had been charged with these administrative duties." In other words, the responsibility for technical decisions rests upon technical men.

The First Lord "has special charge of promotions and of removals of naval and marine officers from the service, and of all questions relating to honors and rewards. With him also remain the appointments of flag officers, captains, officers commanding ships, commanders to the coast guard and the superior officers of the medical service, staff appointments to the Royal Marines and civil appointments and promotions, except such as are provided for under the Controller and the Civil Lord, with the nomination to naval cadetships and to assistant clerkships of the navy. Upon these or other points he is free to obtain the opinion of one or all of his advisers."

Upon the First Sea Lord rests the main responsibility for the organization and disposition of the fleet, its discipline, questions of signals, collisions, slave trade, leave, and with the movements of and orders to naval attachés.

"Mr. Childers and Lord George Hamilton regarded this Lord as exercising functions almost similar to those of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. It is a great and complex business, demanding the closest personal attention, but knowledge of it by the First Sea Lord, as chief naval adviser, is necessary, and, aided by the constant personal contact of members of the board, successive holders of the office have found it possible to devote adequate attention to the duties." He also has large weight in questions of ship-building policy, the character of ships and the strengthening of the fleets.

The Second Sea Lord is responsible for the manning of the fleet, has charge of all training establishments, the appointment of all lieutenants (except to command, which are the prerogative of the First Lord) and sub-lieutenants, midshipmen, cadets, engineer officers, gunners and boat-swains. "The duties assigned the Second Sea Lord make him the constant colleague of the First Sea Lord, in whose temporary absence he should be able to conduct the administrative affairs of the latter."

The Junior Sea Lord, passing for the moment, the Third Sea Lord (Controller), supervises the transport, medicine and victualing services, provisions and clothing, and is responsible for all details of coaling the fleet.

The Civil Lord is affiliated with the work of the Director of Works; is responsible for the civil staff of the naval establishments, classification, appointment and promotion, pay, pensions, etc., except appointments and promotions in London, and of professional officers of the Controller's department at dockyards. He deals with the Greenwich Hospital business and a number of other non-military subjects.

The Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, who is a party man, a party appointee, and a member of Parliament, is responsible for the superintendence of the Navy estimates and the finance of the department. The Accountant General is his first lieutenant.

The Permanent Secretary is one of the most important officials of the establishment, in that he directs the clerical force of the admiralty, divided into the military, naval and legal branches, each of which is under a principal clerk, with a civil branch under the Assistant Secretary, the whole employing sixty-two clerks. The department is the organ of the board, and the Permanent Secretary may be likened to a confidential clerk, who receives, delivers, writes out, signs for his chief and sends all messages which he is directed to handle. He is the general correlator of the work of the admiralty; refers all papers for remark to those concerned; prepares all orders issued by the board, and signs in the board's name. He thus becomes the channel for all communication between the Navy in commission and the admiralty, the correspondence of the Controller's Department with the dockyard, etc., on routine matters being direct. We have no analogous official.

The foregoing covers the more purely military side of the admiralty organization, with the addition, of course, of the duties of the Civil Lord and the Parliamentary Secretary.

The "Material," except as to approval of designs of ships, which are always brought before the board, is under the "Third Naval Lord and Controller," an official in actual importance only second to the First Sea Lord. Under him "are ranged the whole of the means by which the material elements of the fleet are created and maintained in a state of efficiency." Design and construction of ships and machinery, armaments, dockyard administration and work, stores for the Navy, dockyard accounts, are all correlated under his superintendence. The director of naval construction, the engineer in chief, the director of naval ordnance, the director of dockyards and the director of stores are his immediate lieutenants, the first named being also Assistant Controller and acting in the Controller's absence, except upon matters of ordnance. The Controller thus embodies under his superintendence all the departments known in our system as the bureaus of construction and repair, ordnance, steam engineering and equipment, though the division of work among the several heads mentioned differs in many ways from our own. The admiralty director of ordnance, for example, has nothing to do with actual design and manufacture. Heavy ordnance within the last few years (1891) been completely relieved from War Office control, and allowed to get its guns where it pleases. It can thus now call upon the government arsenal at Woolwich, or upon private firms for all its material. Up to 1887 the vote for naval ordnance was even borne upon the army estimates. The whole supply, handling and custody is now, however, immediately under the director of ordnance. Associated with and subordinated to him in a large sense, though with the power of direct consultation with the directors in all branches of the Controller's Department is the director of torpedoes.

Among the foregoing appears one official, the director of dockyards, for whom we have no equivalent in our system. He dates only from 1885, but has evidently become a permanent part of the administration. Under the Controller, he is responsible for all dockyard management and work, programmes of work, number, appropriation and pay of men, supply of material through the director of stores, estimates for plant, control over expenditures at yards both at home and abroad. On first appointment, in 1885, he was subordinated to the director of construction, but in 1886 was made independent of him and responsible for "the building of ships, boats, etc., in dockyards and for the maintenance and repair of ships and boats and of all steam machinery in ships, boats, dockyards and factories." He will (following the order creating the position) "be left such discretion as will make him personally responsible if the work at the dockyards be not promptly and economically executed." The designer's branch is thus broadly separated from the actual work of building and repairing, the responsibility for execution falling to other hands.

The director of dockyards is a civilian, as is also the director of stores, the head of the fifth and final "direction" under the Controller. In this are embraced "the custody, maintenance and issue of naval, as distinguished from victualing and ordnance stores." He is "not such as belong to the department of works." He is "accountable under the Controller for the maintenance of authorized stocks at home and abroad, and he is also responsible for the custody and accounting for the receipt and issue of launches, pinnaces, cutters and machinery, as well as gun mountings purchased under vote 8, section 3, for the stock of which the director of naval construction, the director of dockyards and the director of naval ordnance are severally responsible." He is obliged to frequently visit the yards and give much personal examination to the workings of his department at the ports, and directs the movement of stores, not only for the home stations, but to those abroad; continuous stock-taking is carried on, and he examines and passes upon the naval store accounts of ships and yards. In regard to the supply of coal to the fleet he is under the supervision and direction of the Junior Naval Lord.

In addition to these mentioned, there is, dating from 1886, in the Controller's Department, the inspector of dockyard expense accounts. "The key of the system is that each week a return is presented showing the whole of the expenditures for labor and materials in each department of the dockyard, distributed over the various ships and services of the yard."

The Controller's Department employs at the admiralty eighty-four clerks. The Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves and the Deputy Adjutant General of the Marines are under the Second Naval Lord. The former official has no representative in our system as yet except in a very minor way. The fact of his superintendence of the coast guard, which is a part of the Naval Reserves, brings him in contact with the Customs and the Board of Trade. This is a duty not likely to come to any official of our own Navy Department, owing to the widely differing conditions of the coast guard service from any we shall probably ever have.

The Medical Director General, the Director of Transport and the Director of Victualing are under the Junior Naval Lord. There is no need to enter into details regarding the two first. The Director of Victualing, a civilian, is charged with much the same duties as fell to our former Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, but he is not a purchasing officer. His department employs thirty-four clerks.

The Director of Navy Contracts, a civilian, performs the duty of purchase carried out by our Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, but has no charge whatever of stores. He purchases "all stores, supplies and machinery required for the use of Her Majesty's naval and marine forces and establishments," and concludes "all contracts in connection therewith, excluding only contracts for ships and propelling machinery and the following requirements of the Director of Works, viz., purchases not exceeding £100 in value, and cement, materials and machinery of a nature not used in the Dockyard Department." Contracts are generally made covering the fiscal year only, but running agreements for three years are made for some articles. The admiralty is not obliged to accept the lowest tender, though the principle of accepting the lowest bid prevails, other things being equal. The examina-

tion of stores rests with the heads of departments, who communicate directly with the contractors as to supply. Twenty-three clerks are in the department.

The Accountant General, a civilian, an official for whom we have no representative, excepting in part in the Paymaster General, is in close connection as to duties with the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, to whom he is the permanent financial adviser. His duties were defined in an office memorandum, as follows: (1) To criticize the annual estimates as to their sufficiency before they are passed, and to advise the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary as to their satisfying the ordinary conditions of economy. (2) To financially revise the progress of liabilities and expenditures under the estimates. (3) To consider in relation to dockyard expenditure the proposed programme of construction, etc.; that is, in regard to laborers, material and machinery. (4) To review the current expenditure or employment of labor and material as distinguished from cash payments at the yards, and (5) to review proposals to spend money on new work or repairs of any kind for which estimates are currently proposed. It thus becomes, in addition to much else, the general auditing department of the admiralty and service; passes for payment "claims for material, supplies and work done; traveling and subsistence expenses, and other like matters, with the audit of naval accountants in that regard." In this, as has been said, it covers some of the ground of our Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The fact of the employment of 227 clerks is a measure of the magnitude of the work of the office.

The Hydrographer, in addition to the duties done by our own hydrographer, supplies all navigational and scientific instruments to ships and "controls the scientific vote of the navy estimates in regard to the contingencies of observations." He has charge also of questions connected with the royal observatories at Greenwich and the Cape of Good Hope, as well as with the nautical almanac.

The Director of Transports "provides conveyance for troops and seamen, Navy and Army stores, and all persons of the Navy and Army departments proceeding (by sea) on government service, and he prepares the estimates for this service and examines all claims before payment." Under him comes the conveyance of all troops to and from India. "In 1886, as was the case with all the store departments, the account work was given back to the Director of Transports."

The Director of Works, an Army engineer, represents in the admiralty the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in our department. He is the purchaser of his own materials.

The Director of Naval Intelligence "is to collect, sift and lay before the board all information on maritime affairs likely to be of use in war. He is to keep ready a complete plan for mobilizing the naval forces of the empire, and when directed is to prepare plans for naval operations for the consideration of the board, and he is to bring to the notice of the board all points touching preparation for war." "In regard to naval policy and the framing of shipbuilding programmes the director of the department is often consulted, and he prepares alternative plans for maneuvering. Periodically he lays before the naval members of the board reports upon the work he is conducting and proposes to conduct, and he draws attention to deficiencies in personnel and material which may affect promptness of mobilization." The director at present is a Captain, with two Captains, four Commanders, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Captains, and one Lieutenant of Marines, with a clerical staff of six.

The tabulation of the relation of the Lords of the Admiralty to the various departments, is as follows:

FIRST LORD.

Financial Secretary—Finance.

Accountant General.
Director of Contracts (who is also under the superintending Lords of the departments for which purchases are made).
All departments, as regards financial questions.

Civil Lord. Works of Civil Personnel.

Director of Works.
Accountant-General, in regard to special questions affecting pay and allowances of the fleet.
Director of Greenwich Hospital.

Controller. Material of the Fleet.

Director of Naval Construction.
Director of Dockyards.
Engineer-in-Chief, as regards material.
Director of Naval Ordnance as regards material.
Director of Stores, except as regards coals for the fleet.
Expense Accounts Branch.

Junior Sea Lord. Second Sea Lord. First Sea Lord.

Personnel of the Navy: Movement, condition and organization of the fleet (including coaling) and maritime defense.

Junior Sea Lord.

Director of Transports.
Director General of the Medical Department.
Director of Victualling.
Director of Stores, as regards coals for the fleet.
Accountant General, in regard to certain allowances, table money, etc.
Chaplain of the Fleet, as regards Chaplains and Naval Instructors.
Intelligence Department, as regards mobilization matters affecting the above duties.

Second Sea Lord.

Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, as regards personnel.
Engineer-in-Chief, as regards personnel.
Chaplain of the Fleet, as regards Naval Schools.
Manning the Navy.
Intelligence Department, as regards mobilization of the fleet.
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Marines.

First Sea Lord.

Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, as regards ships.
Hydrographer.
Director of Naval Ordnance, as regards gunnery and torpedo training establishments.
Naval Intelligence Department.
Discipline.

The Permanent Secretary superintends all correspondence in the name of the Board, prevents the various departments acting independently, and provides for the execution of orders.

The foregoing gives, as succinctly as the writer is able to give, a résumé of the various departments of the Admiralty, but no bald statement of duties can convey a just idea of the workings of so vast and complex a department. There is much which it does not touch; the constitution of the Admiralty is so different from anything elsewhere existing, that it is peculiarly difficult to seize the nuances of its workings. To analyze it: we have the whole governed by four naval officers, associated with two civilians, one of whom has grown in practice to supreme authority over his associates, and by whom the work assigned the others is apportioned. But, though each superintends certain affairs, all are more or less concerned with all affairs. Everything of importance is laid before the Board and the heads of departments are under one or all of the superintending Lords, if his duties touch so many. The Director of Contracts is

thus under all superintending Lords of departments for which purchases are made. All departments are subordinated to the Financial Secretary as to financial questions. The Director of Stores is under the superintendence of the Controller, for stores in general, but under the Junior Sea Lord as regards coal for the fleet. The Naval Intelligence is connected with all the Sea Lords. There is thus a complete flexibility and interlacing of work, and none, so far as we can see of the hard-and-fast working in grooves which obtains in our own system. Any two of the Board can act for the Board, and in an emergency this may be of great importance. Board meetings take place generally weekly, a memorandum being sent round as to the subjects to be discussed, "the most important matters brought up for consideration and decision are the Navy Estimates, designs for new ships, or any alterations in those which have already been designed, changes in general regulation, dismissals or discharges of Naval officers, and other matters connected with discipline, the Orders in Council, all general orders, circulars and other principal orders of a legislative character with any other consultative business that may be brought forward by the direction of the First Lord. No paper is laid before the Board except with the First Lord's approval, and a schedule is prepared beforehand of the matters to be brought up at the Board for the information of the members. Shipbuilding boards are specially called together by the First Lord; and the Assistant Controller and Director of Naval Construction, the Director of Naval Ordnance and the Engineer-in-Chief attend as required. Decisions arrived at by the board, with the more important minutes of the several Lords, are printed daily in a compact form which is sent to the members and heads of Departments, and the papers themselves are marked after the execution of the minutes to any other Department which may be affected by the decision given."

We here have at once in a compact working form not only a Board on Construction, but a Consultative Board ready to hand on all Naval questions, a selected body of men who thus become conversant with every question affecting the service, who must work together or the strongly dissenting members drop out entirely, the whole forming an ingenious, effective working system which has not its like elsewhere in the world, or even in Great Britain itself. The whole appears to meet thoroughly the demands of common sense, and the fact of results shown would seem to make this view correct.

When we come to the business arrangements regarding handling material, we find them all correlated under one head, the Controller. This system is not, however, singular to the British Admiralty; it is in a measure general everywhere outside our own country. We have the separate Departments of Ordnance, Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Equipment, Supplies and Accounts, four of which are under the Controller wholly, and the fifth largely, the last being divided.

Director of Stores (under Controller). Director of Victualling under Junior Sea Lord. Director of Contracts (under all superintendencies of Purchasing Department). Accountant General (under Financial Secretary). The two first have nothing to do with purchases; our own Department purchases takes charge of stores, does the duty in a great degree assigned the Director of Victualling, and, finally, is the General Accountant Department of the whole.

"When the Civil Departments were reorganized in 1832, the Accountant General of the Navy was one of the five Principal Officers then placed under the authority of the Board, and his duties were defined as consisting in keeping all books and accounts connected with the receipt and expenditure of the Navy, including those relating to the victualling and marine services, in seeing that all accounts were examined and supported by proper vouchers, that all stores were supplied in conformity with the terms of contract and in preparing bills for the payment of claims by the Paymaster General."

While the Accountant General's duties have been much enlarged in the direction of financial control in the Order in Council in 1885, he has ceased to exercise a control over store accounts, and each Department now does its own accounting subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

The following shows the variations in the American and English systems:

Secretary of the Navy. Assistant Secretary.	First Lord. First Sea Lord. Second Sea Lord. Third Sea Lord and Controller. Junior Sea Lord. Civil Lord.
Bureau of Navigation.	First Sea Lord. Second Sea Lord. Junior Sea Lord.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.	Department of Director of Engineering and Architectural Works.
Bureau of Equipment.	Department of the Controller of the Navy: Construction Branch. Engineering Branch. Dockyard Branch. Controller's Account Branch.
Bureau of Construction and Repairs.	Naval Ordnance Stores Department.
Bureau of Steam Engineering.	Victualling Department. Contract and Purchase Department. Naval Store Branch of the Department of the Controller (as respects charge and handling of stores).
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	Naval Ordnance Store Department (as respects charge of and handling of stores). Department of the Accountant General of the Navy (in part).
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	Department of the Medical Director of the Navy.
Office of the Judge-Advocate General.	The Board. The First Sea Lord. The Legal Branch of the Permanent Secretary's Office.
Office of Naval Intelligence.	Naval Intelligence Department.
All Bureaus.	Department of the Secretary.
The Office of the J.-A. General.	Department of the Secretary.
Chief Clerk Navy Department.	Department of the Secretary.
Hydrographic. (Bureau of Navigation, also Bureau of Equipment).	Hydrographic Department. (First Sea Lord, Hydrographer.)
None.	Department of Director of Transports.
Naval Home.	Greenwich Hospital Department (under Civil Lord).
Bureau of Navigation.	Office of the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy. (Naval Militia).	Royal Marine Office.
Commandant of Marine Corps.	Royal Marine Office.
Naval Observatory. (Bureau of Equipment).	Royal Observatory at Greenwich. (First Sea Lord, Hydrographer);
Nautical Almanac Office. (Bureau of Equipment).	Nautical Almanac Office. (First Sea Lord, Hydrographer); Department of Director.

F. E. C.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERRERT, Secretary. Wm. McADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 21.—Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough, placed on the retired list, Oct. 19.

SEPT. 24.—Otto Fries, appointed a gunner in the Navy.

SEPT. 25.—P. A. Engr. S. H. Leonard, ordered to the Enterprise on Oct. 1.

SEPT. 26.—Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, detached from duty as naval attaché at Paris St., Petersburg, and Madrid, on arrival of relief, and ordered home.

Lieut. W. S. Sims, ordered as naval attaché to Paris, St. Petersburg and Madrid, by steamer of Oct. 7.

Lieut. J. M. Helm, detached from Terror on three months' sick leave.

Asst. Surg. R. G. Brodrick, detached from Franklin on two months' leave.

Lieut. K. Niles ordered to the Vermont, Oct. 15.

SEPT. 29.—Ensign R. R. Belknap, ordered to War College, Oct. 1.

Medical Director W. K. Van Peypen, appointed member of the Board of Inspection and Survey from Oct. 1.

Medical Director W. K. Van Peypen, appointed member of the Board of Inspection and Survey from Oct. 1.

OCT. 2.—Ensign W. D. Brotherton, detached from the Michigan, Oct. 1, ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. J. C. Colwell, ordered to duty at Naval Intelligence Office.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 25.—2d Lieut. John T. Myers and Louis J. Magill, detached from duty at the Naval War College on the 30th inst. Lieut. Myers ordered to report at Marine Barracks, Boston, and Lieut. Magill at Marine Barracks, Washington, upon being relieved from Court Martial duty at Boston.

1st Lieut. Joseph H. Pendleton, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, when Lieut. Magill reports there for duty, and ordered to report at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, on 15th proximo.

OCT. 1.—Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, ordered to report at Marine Barracks, League Island, for duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

While one of the gunboats attached to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition was ascending a cataract of the Nile on Sept. 12, her boiler exploded, shattering her engines and disabling her. No one was killed.

One disclosure made by the recent English naval maneuvers was that the system of coast signaling was not to be trusted. Almost all the information received by the Admirals of the two fleets was incorrect. The commander of the defending squadron was informed at the same moment that the enemy had been sighted at two places lying many miles apart.

The New York "Herald" reports that Spain has in commission, or near completion, the following new vessels: Pelayo, ironclad, 16 guns, 15 knots speed; the Vizcaya, the Maria Teresa, and the Oquendo, belted cruisers of 7,000 ton and 12 guns, 18 knots speed, natural draught and 20 forced draught, and 6 torpedo boats. The following are nearly ready for launching: Princessa de Asturias, Cardinal Cisneros and belted cruisers of 7,000 and 9,000 tons; the Lepanto, three gunboats of 600 tons, and Carlos V. The Alfonso XIII, has undergone some preliminary trials, but is still at Ferrol.

The Newark, when she comes north from Key West, is to go to Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will be put out of commission to undergo extensive repairs. The plan for her to go to New York Navy Yard for this purpose, as originally intended, has been abandoned.

The Puritan will be put in commission about November 1. Her detail of officers is yet incomplete and uncertain, but it is probable that Capt. Colby M. Chester, now commanding the receiving ship Richmond, will be made her commander.

In view of the frequent sale of the war medals and other decorations of distinguished officers, the "United Service Gazette" proposes the formation of a national war medal society, which should acquire such trophies by bequest or purchase.

The Brooklyn is expected to go into commission Dec. 1. It is definitely settled that Capt. Francis A. Cook, Assistant to the Bureau of Navigation, will command her. Lieut. Newton E. Mason, Inspector of Ordnance at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, will probably be her Executive Officer; Lieut. Robert M. Doyle, of the Naval Academy, her Ordnance Officer, and Chief Engr. John D. Ford, now at the Maryland Agricultural College, will be Chief Engineer. The rest of the detail is as yet a matter of speculation, but will probably be decided upon shortly by the Navy Department.

While Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was in Newport recently in conversation with a reporter of the Newport "Herald," referring to the grounding of the Texas, Mr. McAdoo said: "Consider the accidents that befall the merchant marine of this or any other country for a year at a time and note the immense destruction by wreck or by accident, the loss of life. Seldom do the papers regard the accident as being the fault of the commanders. But when a man-of-war runs ashore, in a flash the whole country hears of it, the press censures the commanding officer and all call for instant punishment even when the writers are ignorant of the real state of matters. In considering this question it is advisable to bear in mind that frequent changes are made in the commands of vessels, and, moreover, that the commanders are often obliged to enter harbors that they have never visited before and that, too, without the aid of pilots. Nevertheless, accidents to government vessels are of rare occurrence as compared with the number of mishaps to the merchant marine chronicled almost daily."

The monitor Puritan at the New York Navy Yard has been ordered to be completed and prepared for being placed in commission by Nov. 1. It is thought that Capt. Colby M. Chester or Capt. Charles J. Barclay will command her.

It was reported at Victoria, Sept. 30, that the British cruiser Wild Swan struck a submerged rock in Callao harbor while under full speed. Those who know the place say that her chances for escape from total destruction are few. The Wild Swan is the smallest vessel of the Pacific Coast Squadron and a rather inferior type of vessel. Adm. Palliser has ordered the gunboat Compo to proceed immediately to the assistance of the Wild Swan at Callao.

A new cap for the Marine Corps may be adopted shortly by the Navy Department. A number of caps have been inspected and rejected within the past few months, but it is thought that the one now proposed is likely to be found satisfactory. The body of the cap is made of shrunken cabinet maker's haircloth; around the top is a light grummet, and the cord is smaller than in

those caps recently examined. It is understood that the Navy Department will act in the matter in a few days.

The first of the three torpedo boats which have been under construction for several months at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., for the United States Navy was launched Oct. 1. The new boat will be known as Torpedo Boat No. 3, for the present.

Orders were issued Oct. 1 for the final trial and inspection at sea of the battleship Massachusetts, Commo. Dewey, Chief Engr. Stivers, Naval Constr. Hanscom, and Lieut. Sydney Staunton, constituting the Board of Inspection and Survey, will join the ship at Hampton Roads on Oct. 19 and take her out to sea.

Tests of rapid fire machine guns have been in progress during the week at Indian Head Proving Grounds. The Navy Department recently made a purchase of fifty Colt machine guns, and the tests of this week are made with a view to purchasing fifty more guns, the competitors being the manufacturers of the Maxim, Colt and Hotchkiss. A report of the results of the tests will be submitted the latter part of this week, and the contract with the successful competitor will be closed immediately.

A classification of its employees in accordance with the orders of the President has just been completed by the Navy Department, and the blanks submitted to the Civil Service Commission. It includes the civil force of the department in Washington and elsewhere. The grand total of persons under the Navy Department is 6,261, the resultant expenditure for the year being \$5,129,294.11.

The Navy Department does not intend to reduce the present strength of the fleet attached to the Asiatic station, and the decision reached some time ago to withdraw the Yorktown and order her home has been revoked and she will continue with the fleet through the winter. Orders have been given to place her in dry dock immediately at Yokohama, and overhaul her preparatory to making headquaters up some of the Chinese rivers, as the Petrel did two years ago. Information received in Washington shows that some useful evolutions have been practiced by the fleet this summer, and that further maneuvers are to be carried out before the winter season sets in.

The vacancy in the corps of professors of the Navy has not yet been filled, and there is some speculation as to whom the President will select. Lieut. Joseph Strauss was offered the position several weeks ago and made up his mind to accept, but now it is said he has decided to remain in the line of the Navy. The impression having gone forth in the Navy that Mr. Strauss would accept the position, the contestants were few for the position, and so far none have made any active efforts to secure it. Mr. Strauss is now on duty at the ordnance factory, Washington, and will probably soon go to sea.

Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., will be relieved as Assistant Chief of the Navigation Bureau early in November and then assume command of the new armored cruiser Brooklyn. Capt. Cook's successor at the Navy Department will be Commander Francis W. Dickins, now in charge of the apprentices at Coasters Island, Newport. Capt. Dickins was the choice of Adm. Ramsay, and his selection will be generally commended in the Navy. His administration of the apprentices has been highly successful, and the condition of affairs on Coasters Island is reported to be admirable. Capt. Cook will have as his executive officer Lieut. N. E. Mason, now in charge of the Indian Head Naval Proving Station.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., for the present, unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) At San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, for St. Kitts, Oct. 1. Due at St. Kitts Oct. 23, leave Nov. 24; arrive Newport News, Dec. 10. Address to Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, St. Kitts, West Indies, via New York, per Quebec S. S. Co., steamers; from Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, Newport News, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) At Port Angeles, Wash.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Belknap, (e. s.) En route for Turkish waters; arrived at Fayal, Sept. 26, ten days from New York, making an average speed of about 9 knots for the distance of 2,070 nautical miles. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) En route to relieve the Marblehead on the European station; reported at Ponta Delgado, Island of San Miguel, Azores, Sept. 27, and left there Sept. 28, for Gibraltar, on her way to duty in Turkish waters.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) See New York.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) Address, Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

DOLPHIN (Deep boat) (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Newport, R. I.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) Address care Board of Comrs. Mass. Nautical Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.; arrived at Boston Sept. 29, from Madeira, after a

most successful cruise of 10,700 miles. On Sept. 23 the vessel passed through a severe cyclone in latitude 34° north. She will be moved up to the Navy Yard shortly and go into winter quarters on Oct. 7. The liberal manner with which the Commonwealth supports its Nautical Training School has placed it at the head of institutions of a similar kind and attracts only the better class of boys.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At New York anchored in the North River. Will go to the Navy Yard. During the target practice up the Sound, with both small arms and great guns since Sept. 13, out of 108 boys on board 13 qualified as second-class marksmen, twenty-five as third-class, and thirty-four as fourth-class. In battery practice, with both the main and secondary batteries at anchor. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Main battery—1st prize, M. A. Bell; second prize, S. B. Rambo. Secondary battery—1st prize, J. Scennen; second prize, E. A. Damsch. Target practice while under way took place, with the following results, as to prizes: Main battery—1st prize, J. J. Armstrong; second prize, E. L. T. Roberts; third prize, S. B. Rambo. Secondary battery—1st prize, L. V. Culby; second prize, F. C. Hall; third prize, F. Gorst.

FERN (Deep boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) See New York. Capt. H. C. Taylor, it is expected, will shortly be ordered to command.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) See New York.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. s.) At Mersine, Syria.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) At Callao, Peru. Address mail, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers. (n. a. s.) See New York.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Put-in-Bay, O. Ordered into dry dock at Detroit, Oct. 8.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) (Flagship.) At Genoa, Italy.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) At Eureka, Cal., Sept. 27, en route for San Francisco.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal., for repair.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At New York. See New York.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) Sailed Oct. 1 for evolutions at sea, proceeding as far as Hampton Roads, where squadron is due Oct. 6. Is due at Tompkinsville again Oct. 20.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Port Angeles. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds, (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Same as New York.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) Arrived at New London, Conn., from her cruise abroad on Sept. 28. The trip has been a delightful one, and all on board are reported in good health. There were fourteen deserters, all told, out of a crew of ninety-two. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Genoa, Italy.

SARATOGA, Comdr. O. T. Hutchins (Penn school-ship.) On her summer cruise. Was due at Gibraltar, Sept. 10, touching at Madeira en route home, arriving at Delaware Breakwater Oct. 25.

STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) See New York.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.) At San Diego, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Yokohama.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (a. s. a.) At Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 26.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Chief Engr. John W. Collins has returned from a trip to New York and Philadelphia on business connected with the Department. While in Philadelphia he inspected the new revenue cutter No. 3, in process of building at Cramp's shipyard. He reports the work progressing rapidly and expects the boat to be launched early in December. The vessel has not yet been named. 1st Asst. Engr. J. H. Chalker has returned to duty in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief. Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth, on leave from the steamer Forward, of Mobile, Ala., was a caller at the Department this week. A telegram was received from Seattle, Washington, on Thursday from Capt. C. L. Harper, commanding the Behring Sea fleet, stating that the Grant had arrived at

Port Townsend in advance of the remainder of the fleet, which disbanded at Unalaska on the 19th ult. The Bear, of the Behring Sea fleet, has gone to Point Barrow, to take an inventory of the supplies and bring back the keepers at that station, which is to be abandoned. It was formerly an important supply station for whalers, but their operations are now too far north to use Point Barrow as a base. 2d Asst. Engr. James D. Newcom, of the steamer Hamilton, at Philadelphia, has been granted 30 days' leave on account of sickness. The leave of Capt. R. M. Clark, of the steamer Galveston, has been extended 30 days. 2d Lieut. F. H. Dimock was assigned this week to the revenue steamer Galveston, at Galveston, Tex. 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Henderson, of the Dexter, New Bedford, Mass., has been granted 15 days' leave.

TORPEDO BOATS FOR THE NAVY.

Asst. Secretary of the Navy McAdoo has been in consultation for the past ten days with the Chiefs of the Bureau of Naval Construction and the Engineering Bureau in regard to the specifications for the new torpedo boats, which were submitted to the department on September 18. The awards will be made during the first week in October. There is still some doubt regarding the companies to whom the awards will be made, and there may yet have to be some settlement of opinion between the Secretary and the chiefs of bureaus in respect to details of construction.

The Ordnance Bureau has entered a protest against the report of the Chief of Construction and the Engineer-in-Chief, who recommended that the boats be awarded to the firm submitting the lowest bids, and thus deprived the Herreshoffs of the opportunity to build any of the three thirty-knot boats. As a result of the protest Acting Secretary McAdoo this week referred the report back for further consideration, and the prospects now are that no formal awards will be made until Secretary Herbert returns to Washington next week. The Herreshoffs, while higher in their bids for the faster boats than the Bath Company and the Union Iron Works, which will probably eventually secure the work, is entitled, the Ordnance Bureau claims, to a part of the contract owing to the well-known capacity of the firm for constructing fleet small craft and their great success with the Cushing, which naval officers claim is one of the best boats of her size ever constructed. The contractors for the smaller boats are anxious to have the awards made so that they can take advantage of the autumn season and begin the work of construction without delay. All the contracts will be made next week, as the law requires that the matter should be closed on or before October 8.

The figures of the Bath Iron Works are \$235,000 each for two 30-knot boats of 230 tons displacement, and their specifications are for boats 180 feet in length; breadth, 18½ feet; depth amidships, 11½ feet; least freeboard, 5½ feet; mean draft, 5 feet 3½ inches; indicated horse power, 5,500. The plans of this company were prepared at great expense, and are modeled largely after a French design, similar to that from which the Forban, of the French navy, was built. The specifications include a stipulation that a speed of 30½ knots shall be easily attained, or the company shall be liable to a forfeit of \$5,000, and they will receive \$5,000 extra for each additional knot above the contract provisions.

The Union Iron Works will receive \$227,500 for a boat of 273 tons displacement, which is to be constructed after the manner of the British boat Desperate. Her length will be 210 feet; breadth, 20½ feet; depth amidships, 14½ feet; least freeboard, 7½ feet; mean draft, 6 feet; indicated horse power, 5,600. The building of this boat is likely to serve as a bait for the Japanese government, for whose patronage in the building of some new cruisers the Union Iron Works have been negotiating for some time.

The 22½-knot boats, which will be awarded to Wolf & Zwicker, are to cost \$75,100 each, and will be built upon original designs of the firm, resembling in most particulars that of the Cushing. The dimensions are: Length, 146 feet; breadth, 15½ feet; depth amidships, 10½ feet; least freeboard, 2½ feet; mean draft, 5½ feet; displacement, 117 tons; indicated horse power, 1,750.

All the other boats will be constructed in the main according to plans suggested by the Navy Department. These boats are smaller, those to be built by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. being of 46½ tons displacement; length, 100 feet; breadth, 12½ feet; depth amidships, 8½ feet; least freeboard, 4½ feet; mean draft, 3½ feet; indicated horse power, 850. They will cost \$37,500 each. The Columbia Iron Works and the Hillman Co. will build boats on identical plans, in close similarity to those furnished by the department; \$48,500 is the Hillman's figure; that of the Columbia Iron Works \$49,000. They will be of 65 tons displacement; 101½ feet long; breadth, 12½ feet; depth amidships, 8½ feet; least freeboard, 3½ feet; mean draft, 4½ feet; indicated horse power, 850.

Some surprise has been expressed that the elaborate plans furnished by John H. Dialogue & Co., of Camden, did not receive more favorable attention from the board of examiners, inasmuch as they guaranteed an extra half knot speed and embodied many of the latest ideas of the English shipwright, Yarrow, who perhaps leads the world in the construction of economical fast craft. The price, however, \$275,000, was considered too high, the details in the specifications not being thoroughly commensurate in practical utility with the additional cost.

MARCH FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Upon the arrival of the Leavenworth troops at Topeka, Sept. 27, to participate in the G. A. R. Reunion, the troops were met at the outskirts of the city by the heads of the various reception committees of Topeka and Gen. Hughes of the Kansas National Guard. At 11:45 Col. Wheaton gave the command "march," and the troops were on the way to Camp Nelson A. Miles, Col. Wheaton, with his Adjutants and Aides, Lieuts. Sands and Day, rode at the head of the column, accompanied by the reception committees, mounted, and the officers of the National Guard. Then came the band, the infantry battalion commanded by Maj. McCansey, who had beside him Lieut. Este, his Adjutant, and following the infantry was the cavalry squadron, commanded by Capt. Kerr. The wagon train brought up the rear of the column. The troops never looked better, and gave not the least sign of having made a sixty-five-mile march through heavy roads and almost daily rains. At 2:45 the Light Battery from Fort Riley (Grimes', 2d Art.), arrived and was at once surrounded by an immense crowd, the guns having excited its curiosity. There was so much business about everything the troops did that it received the admiration of the spectators.

Lieut. Frank E. Beatty, U. S. N., is on leave from the Naval Academy.

AN ARMY RESERVE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Any increase of the number of enlisted men in the Army would be a benefit to the service, and, therefore, any plan to effect that object should be commended. Yet I have never been able to understand why the addition of two companies and two Majors to the foot regiments should be considered to be a reform of great importance. A battalion of 1,200 men in twelve companies does not seem to differ much from a battalion of 1,000 men in ten companies. It is a slight increase in numbers; is it anything more? On the continent the change to the three-battalion system was a real reform. With the objects of providing for more easy and rapid expansion in war, of creating larger armies, and of providing (from motives of economy) a smaller proportion of officers to men, the battalion was cut down to four companies, three battalions united in a regiment and the company increased to 250 men, war strength.

With us it is proposed to adopt this organization without however providing for the larger company, either in peace or war. It is such a partial adoption of the idea as to amount merely to a subdivision of the battalion into three sections. If the three-battalion idea is to be adopted at all, it should be a real adoption. In England the regiment is a combination of one of the old, regular foot battalions with one of militia and one or more of volunteers. Such a combination would here involve uniting in one organization national and State troops, which is obviously an impossibility. But what could be done is to combine both in the Army and State services battalions in active service with battalions of reserves in such a way as to create real regiments in the modern sense.

The fact that our future large armies must be mainly composed of inexperienced volunteers seems to make necessary the retention of the smaller companies—100 men in war; fifty or sixty in peace. If our regiments should consist of three battalions of eight companies each, one battalion to be in active service and the other two composed of reserves, we should then have a real adoption of the three-battalion system, and the same form of organization which prevailed to some extent among the regular infantry and volunteer artillery regiments in the civil war. The reserve battalions, both in the Army and National Guard, would consist of officers and men who had served at least three years in the active battalions; their service in the reserve need be nominal only. The plan need not involve expense, and it would be a gain, even if in the Army reserves, their duty was limited to a quarterly or semi-annual reporting for inspection at some post, and if they could be called to active service only by special act of Congress.

The plan could be carried out upon the basis of the existing strength of the Army by the following scheme: The Army to consist of twenty-five regiments of infantry, twelve of cavalry and eight of artillery, of which two would serve as light artillery and six in fortification duty. General officers, engineers, ordnance, staff, detachments, etc., to remain as now organized, and the present limit of numbers to be retained for the officers and men in active service.

Each regiment would have one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, twelve 1st and nine 2d Lieutenants, non-commissioned staff, band and eight companies, troops or battalions in active service, with sixteen Captains, sixteen 1st and sixteen 2d Lieutenants and sixteen companies, troops or batteries as its reserve. To take up the present quota of officers, ten 2d Lieutenants of infantry additional to the number assigned to each regiment would exist.

Summary.

	Active service.		Reserve.	
	Off- cers.	Men.	Off- cers.	Men.
25 Regts. of Infantry....	885	12,600	1,200	24,000
12 Regts. of Cavalry.....	420	6,048	576	11,520
6 Regts. of Artillery.....	210	3,024	288	5,760
2 Regts. of Light Artillery	70	1,328	96	2,560
	1,585	23,000	2,160	43,840
General officers, staff, de- tachments, etc.	551	2,772
Total	2,136	25,772	2,160	43,840
	2,136	2,160

Agg. officers and men.....27,908 46,000

Total promotions caused, 110: five Lieutenant Colonels to Colonel, ten Majors to Lieutenant Colonel, thirty Captains to Major, fifty 1st Lieutenants to Captain and fifteen 2d Lieutenants to 1st Lieutenant. The only transfers made necessary would be two Majors of cavalry to the infantry, eight 2d Lieutenants of cavalry and four of infantry to the artillery. There would be fifty fewer Lieutenants than now, twenty more Captains, twenty more Majors, five more Lieutenant Colonels and five more Colonels. The number of artillery officers would be the same as now, number of cavalry officers ten less and infantry officers ten more. There would be in active service 200 companies, ninety-six troops and sixty-four batteries. The increase of light batteries to sixteen need not involve increase in equipment, inasmuch as the six new batteries could, by taking post with six of the present light batteries, use for drill and instruction the equipment now in service, if such an economical doubling up were necessary. By allowing seventy men to companies and troops and eighty to all batteries, with an increase of eighty in non-commissioned staffs or bands, and of 228 in the general staff or detachments, the enlisted strength would be raised to 30,000 in active service and over 50,000 of reserves.

It is claimed for this plan that it would effect a symmetrical organization of the Army in its three branches admitting of easy and rapid expansion in war; that it reorganizes the Army upon the three-battalion system in its real meaning, without necessarily involving the addition of a single officer or man to the force in active service now authorized by law, and with a minimum of resulting promotions and changes; that it involves only to slight extent increased expense; that it would benefit the Army and likewise with equal benefit is applicable to the militia, and that by it large numbers of officers and men, now lost to the service upon resignation or discharge, would be, at least, nominally, retained in service.

EX-MILITIAMAN.

THE NEW GERMAN UNIFORM.

New York, Sept. 26, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Having noticed some contradictory statements awhile ago in a New York paper regarding the field equipment of the German Army. I send herewith a clipping from a London journal which appeared last year and contains apparently correct information on the subject: "The new German uniform, in which the spiked helmet is to be replaced by the kepi, or fatigue cap, makes the marching kit of the German soldier thirteen pounds lighter than

it was, and, with the exception of Italy, lighter than that carried by the soldiers of any Continental power. The stand-up collar, for instance, is to be replaced by a turned-down one; the length of the coat is to be curtailed, the calico shirt is to be exchanged for one made of some knitted texture, the upper parts of the boots are to be made of lighter leather, and the nails employed in them are to be manufactured of lighter metal. The knapsack and its contents will be considerably lightened. The weight of the polishing materials and of the tinned food will be reduced by 200 and 400 grammes respectively. The hinder cartridge pouch will disappear, and to compensate for its loss the two front ones will each contain forty-five instead of thirty cartridges, as hitherto, while an extra reserve supply of thirty per man will follow in the rear."

VERITAS.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARDS.

With a new battleship and one of the 30-knot torpedo boats to be awarded to the Union Iron Works, and "the vast amount of work that is going on at the League Mare Island Navy Yard, the Pacific coast can no longer complain of an unequal distribution of naval patronage. The contract for the construction of one of the three new battleships between the Union Iron Works and the Navy Department was signed last week. No decision has yet been reached in regard to the contracts for the new torpedo boats, but the Union Iron Works will undoubtedly get one of them. Never in the history of the Mare Island Navy Yard has there been so many vessels undergoing repairs as at the present time. Nearly \$100,000 per month is being expended at this yard. The vessels being overhauled, rebuilt or repaired are the Baltimore, Charleston, Hartford, Concord, Mohican, Pensacola, Ranger and Petrel.

Work in the Eastern navy yards is very slack as compared with the busy times on the Pacific slope. With the exception of the Chicago and Atlanta, which are undergoing a general overhauling, and the work of completing the unfinished monitors, there is not much for the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards to do at the present time. The Newark, we understand, is soon to come North from Key West, to be placed out of commission. She will probably go to the New York Navy Yard. In a short time several vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron will have to go into dock to prepare for winter cruising. Since the civil service rules have been put into practical operation in all the yards the Department finds little if any clamor from politicians for increasing the amount of repair work at the various yards. This absence of political pressure is in strange contrast with conditions which have hitherto existed about election time.

THE BATTLE OF BEVERLY FORD.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., contributes to Harper's Weekly a graphic description of that wonderful cavalry combat known as the "battle of Beverly Ford," fought June 9, 1863. It is accompanied by a spirited two-page illustration by Charles S. Rheinhardt, whose recent untimely death is mourned by all who knew this talented and genial artist. Gen. Merritt confines his account mainly to the part taken by his old regiment, the Second U. S. Cavalry, in this engagement. He says:

"Two squadrons, one under Canfield and one under Rodenbough, were detached to the front. From this on (it was about five in the morning) the fighting for the regiment commenced and was kept up almost continuously for about twelve hours. Soon after being detached, while gallantly leading his squadron, Capt. Canfield fell dead, pierced by a bullet. He was a brave and accomplished soldier, and a favorite with every one.

"Rodenbough's squadron, which was detached at the same time with Canfield's, was soon engaged, the enemy fighting in strong force. Rodenbough slowly withdrew, together with the rest of the line. Presently, under orders, he dismounted his men and took position behind a stone wall, and defended it against all attacks, until his command was relieved by Loeser's squadron. During ten minutes in this part of the field Rodenbough had his own horse shot in four places; his Lieutenants, Wells and Quirk, each had a horse killed, and ten or more horses in the squadron were killed or disabled. During this time and for an hour longer the regiment was subject to a well directed artillery fire, and remained in support of the battery of artillery, moving its position from time to time to escape the shells which the enemy was rapidly firing. Finally an order which we all had hoped for came. We were ordered to advance and deal on their own ground with the batteries and sharpshooters which had wrought such havoc among our men and horses. Right gallantly did the Second advance to this work. The enemy's batteries limbered up and moved off, but the sharpshooters were all captured in their defenses. Soon a halt was ordered for organization of the general line, while the battery commenced to fight for a time an artillery duel with the rebel battery, the Second occupying a position in the valley between the batteries; the shells of each were sent flying in the air over our heads. But this continued for a short time only, when orders were received from Gen. Buford and the regiment advanced, in conjunction with the Sixth Cavalry. Loeser's squadron was thrown to the front as skirmishers, and the rest of the cavalry followed closely to support him. The advance soon drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and in turn was charged by the enemy's cavalry. Not a moment was to be lost. The Second advanced rapidly in column of platoons, but, coming to a fence, was obliged to break by fours, and finally, before the hot work fairly commenced, had further to reduce its front in order to pass a bad ravine thickly hedged with blackthorn shrubs. This was soon accomplished. The advance squadron was being charged by a regiment or more of the enemy, and in less time than it takes to tell of it the Second had passed the ravine, and, halting only a moment to partially reform, rode pell-mell at the astonished enemy. For a moment the regiment which had charged our skirmishers halted; the next it had broken and was fleeing, while the horsemen of the Second, mingling with the enemy, dealt sabre blows and pistol shots on every side. There was little halting to make prisoners, as friend and foe, mixed inextricably together, rode on in this terrible carnage, each apparently for the same destination. Those who surrendered were directed by a motion to go to the rear (the place from which we had ridden), and those who resisted were snubbed or shot, no man turning in his saddle to see how well his work was done, but rushing madly on to engage a new foe. The gallant O'Keefe, aide to Gen. Buford, charged by the side of the commander at the head of the regiment. He had been with us from the time we attacked the batteries in the plain below. We rode for a time boot to boot in the early charge, but separated in the mêlée when the enemy broke and we commenced the use of pistols and sabres. He, noble fellow, was wounded and imprisoned, as the record of the day shows, but his life was spared, to be lost later in his glorious exploits.

"Each moment the fight grew fiercer, the dust and smoke and the steam from the heated horses making the air dark and obscuring the vision. The noise of pistol shots at foes too distant to be reached by the sabre, the clash of steel of combatants engaged in hand-to-hand conflict, the shouts of victor and of vanquished, the neighing of wounded and enraged horses, filled the air and made a very pandemonium of the normally quiet Virginia scene. Rodenbough, who charged with the leading squadron at the head of the regiment, was engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with a stalwart Confederate, who, after slightly wounding the gallant leader of the first squadron, was brought to the ground with a well-directed blow of the sabre. Loeser, after two gallant charges with his skirmishers, was severely wounded, and fell into the enemy's hands. Spaulding, the Adjutant of the regiment, was seen in the thickest of the fight, his horse killed and he wounded and on foot, surrounded by enemies, fighting gallantly and refusing to surrender. And while the officers all did so well, the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment were not one whit behind. Each rode at his foe and brought him to terms, and then sought for new work.

"The charge in its impetuosity carried everything before it. It bore up the hill, across the plateau, and to the crest on the other side. In the valley below, fresh regiments of rebel horse were discovered moving rapidly toward the scene of combat, anxious to strike us while we were in confusion. The men of the Second, admonished by this new peril, obeyed the summons to return to the rallying ground to form anew to meet the fresh enemy who was advancing.

"The regiment was soon formed again and ready for action. It had defeated in its charge and hand-to-hand fight more than double its strength of the enemy, and though it had suffered great losses in officers and men, was soon again in condition to continue its work. The fighting was renewed by the enemy firing with carbines from the thick wood, whereupon the men of the command were dismounted, and, under orders, held that line for the remainder of the battle. During this last affair three officers of the Second—Quirk, Wells and Lenox—fell, badly wounded.

"Thus ended one of the severest battles and most laborious day's work participated in by any cavalry command during the war. The day was full of glory for all concerned, but no regiment suffered more severely than the Second or came out of the combat with more credit. Quite two-thirds of the officers in the regiment were wounded, though some only slightly, and of the men about one-third were killed or wounded."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. D. F. asks—(1) In the execution of bayonet exercise guard, should each man make a distinct right half face, as one motion, and then carry the right foot back and toss up the piece to its position, for the second motion? (2) Should left hand be raised on hip in company drill at command for dressing, remaining there until Captain commands front? (3) When a line Lieutenant of infantry is temporarily acting Regimental or Battalion Adjutant, is it improper or incorrect for him to procure and wear, during mounted service, boots, spurs, gauntlets, saber, etc., or should he mount in his infantry line accoutrements? (4) In executing the thrust or lunge, from right low parry, should the barrel be to the left, and the stock under the right forearm, and should the piece be slipped through the left hand to the guard? (5) Is it the practice, in the Army to-day to address Lieutenants when not on duty as Mr.? (6) Par. 335 D. R. Captain of 1st company cautions stand fast. Does he also dress his company to the right? (7) At regimental review, should officers passing along front of regiment, on passing the colors, uncover, and on passing around and along in rear also uncover again when they pass the colors? (8) Could you kindly furnish information as to how the interior of tents at camp should be dressed? Is there a custom in the U. S. Military Academy, or the Army, of arranging the articles in each tent similarly (wall tents being used)? Answer—(1) It is not divided into distinct motions. All the movements of the position of the soldier are at the command "guard" and the change of the position of the piece is directed to be done "at the same time," par. 157, D. R. (2) Yes. (3) It is neither improper nor incorrect for him to procure and wear such articles of equipment as are usual and necessary in the capacity in which he is acting. Spurs, gauntlets and boots are the recognized equipments of mounted officers. (4) Par. 170, D. R., covers this question. (5) Yes. (6) Yes. (7) They uncover when passing in front of the colors, not when in rear of the regimental line. (8) There are special directions, both in State camps and at the Army posts.

HOOSIER asks—(1) If a company is marching in column of fours, original right in front, and the command "Fours left, march," is given, and the march continued, is the guide announced on the right or left? (2) If in a competitive drill the schedule calls for the facings, is the Captain's commands, "Right, face," "About, face," or "Company, right, face," "Company, about face"? (3) If a company is marching in column of fours, original right in front, and the command "Fours, right about, march," is given, and the march in the new direction continued, does the Captain take position at the side of the 3d Sergeant, or does he remain in the rear with the 1st Sergeant? (4) If a company is marching in company front, the guide being on the right, and the command, "Fours right about, march," is given, and the march in the new direction continued, is the guide announced right or left? Answer—(1) Either, but preferably toward the marching flank. (2) Omit the word "company." (3) If in a Battalion Drill, the Captain takes post by the side of the leading guide opposite the file closers. In company drill he would go wherever his presence was needed. He does not remain in the rear. (4) Either, but preferably toward the marching flank.

W. M. E. Are there any applicants for position of Ordnance Sergeant soon to be ordered before examining boards, for examination? Answer—There will be no applicants ordered before a year. 2. How many applicants are there who have passed the examination for Ordnance Sergeant who have not been appointed? Answer—There are about 12. 3. Is my application on file for such position? Answer—Yes.

C. W. M.—The Commander of the Pittsburg, of the Mississippi Squadron in 1864 was Lieut. Wm. R. Hoel, the Medical Officer was Acting Asst. Surg. Henry M. Miner, and the Pay Officer, Acting Asst. Paymr. Chas. H. Gould.

F. J. W.—There will be a vacancy for West Point in the 7th District of Wisconsin in 1900.

W. S. B.—The total strength of the National Guard of the United States, according to the latest official returns, is 112,879. There are no interstate officers whose jurisdiction extends over the National Guard of different States. The Governor of each State is Commander-in-Chief of the force of his State. The highest rank in the National Guard is that of Major General. No new tactics have been issued by the War Department during the past year, except a revised edition of the Artillery Tactics. You can procure all the latest drill regulations

at the office of the "Army and Navy Journal." A person to be eligible to join the National Guard must be of good character, free from physical defects, must be able to read and write and be between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age.

SPOKANE.—We have heard nothing so far of the proposed abolition of the double rank formation to which you refer. Some oppose, others favor it. The new firing regulations for the magazine rifle, calibre 30, for the season of 1896, gives a table of fire, a table of danger space, and a table of ordinates of trajectory above the line of sight. Copies can be purchased from Public Printer.

APPLICANT asks.—What branches are candidates examined in for apothecary in the Navy? which branch is the most important? Is the examination hard? Answer.—Write to Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for U. S. Navy Regulation Circular, No. 2, which contains the requirements for apothecary. It cannot be stated when the next examination will be held, as no vacancy at present exists. The examination is exacting. The pay is \$60 per month.

F. G. B.—The next vacancy in the 4th District of Minnesota for the Naval Academy will be in 1899.

W. E. C.—We are informed there are no "cadets" on the steamship line you mention. If you apply at the office of the company you can get information as to different positions and salaries.

SUBSCRIBER asks.—When vacancies in the 5th Kentucky and 5th Arkansas Districts will occur at the U. S. Military Academy. Answer.—5th Kentucky in 1900; 5th Arkansas, in 1901.

S. D.—If your rheumatism has passed the acute or inflammatory stage, a course at the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, would doubtless be beneficial.

A SOLDIER.—It is provided by the 1030 Article of War, approved April 11, 1890, that "no person shall be tried by a court martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the U. S. in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation. Provided, that said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term, for which said person was mustered into the service." The 50th Article of War provides the penalty for fraudulent enlistments, and in cases of desertion under such enlistment the Department reserves to itself the right to account the enlistment void or valid, and thus conviction for the double charge, as in your case, is possible and frequent. The action of the court martial in the case cited is in perfect accord with the practices prescribed by the articles of war.

THE CLASSING OF SHIPS.

The judging of the relative efficiency of navies, or, for that matter, of single fleets, from numerical lists of their vessels, and even with an explicit description of their ratings and of the types to which they belong, is by no means easy. The difficulty arises from the different systems of classifying that are in vogue among different countries, and this, without an examination of details, may lead to erroneous conclusions.

In our Navy rating goes wholly by displacement, outside of torpedo boats, tugs, receiving ships and sailing ships. The first rate includes vessels of not less than 5,000 tons, and battleships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers are alike found in it; the second rate, those from 3,000 to 5,000 tons, comprising monitors and protected and partially protected cruisers; the third rate, those between 1,000 and 3,000, comprising wooden, iron and steel hulls and raums, cruisers, monitors and gunboats; the fourth rate, those under 1,000 tons, embracing not only cruisers and gunboats, but a dynamite gun vessel, a cadet practice vessel and a transport steamer.

Italy divides her fighting vessels on the same principle of displacement, but uses seven classes for her fighting vessels. The first class includes all vessels of 9,000 or more tons of displacement; the second all between 6,000 and 9,000 tons; the third all between 4,000 and 6,000 tons; the fourth all between 3,000 and 4,000 tons; the fifth all between 2,000 and 3,000 tons; the sixth all between 500 and 2,000 tons; the seventh all below 500 tons. The torpedo flotilla is also divided into four classes. The first comprises all of at least 100 tons displacement; the second, all between 60 and 100 tons; the third, all between 30 and 60 tons, and the fourth, all below 30 tons. But when an American and an Italian fleet, rated on this same system of displacement, are compared, there might be misunderstanding.

On the other hand, the British navy follows an entirely different system, based on a general consideration of types and all-around fighting qualities. Thus it contains four general groups. First comes armored ships, including first, second and third class battleships, coast defense ships and first class cruisers; next, protected ships, containing first, second and third class cruisers; then partially protected ships, containing second class and third class cruisers; finally, unarmored ships, containing second and third class cruisers, while sloops, gunboats, torpedo boats and other small craft form classes by themselves.

Then we have the German method, which is a sort of compromise between the British and ours. According to Dr. Francis Elgar, late Director of the British Dockyards, who read a paper on this subject before the recent session of the Institution of Naval Architects, the fighting ships of the German navy are primarily grouped under the principal types of ironclads, ironclad gunboats, cruisers and gunboats. Ironclads are of four classes; the first consists of vessels of over 10,000 tons displacement, the second of vessels between 7,500 and 10,000 tons, the third of vessels between 5,000 and 7,500 tons, and the fourth of vessels between 3,000 and 5,000 tons. The first three classes are denominated "seagoing" and the fourth "coasting." Ironclad gunboats are ironclads of less than 3,000 tons displacement, and these are also denominated "coasting." Cruisers are also of four classes. The first class consists of vessels with side armor and deck armor, whose main armament consists of guns which are at least 21 centimetres in calibre; the second class, of vessels with deck armor, whose main armament consists of guns at least 15 centimetres in calibre; the third class, of vessels with deck armor, whose main armament consists of guns of less than 15 centimetres in calibre, and the fourth class, of vessels having a displacement of at least 1,000 tons, without deck armor, whose main armament consists of guns less than 15 centimetres in calibre. Other fighting vessels, not torpedo boats, whose displacement is less than 1,000 tons, are classed as gunboats.

Dr. Elgar further mentions that in old times ships were classed according to their complements in the British service, this being the rule at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In the middle of the same century there was a change in classification according to the number of

guns carried, and this system continued till 1833. All ships of war, exclusive of sloops and smaller craft, i. e., line-of-battle ships and frigates, were divided into six classes or rates, the first three of which were considered fit for the line-of-battle. The ratings were altered from time to time, as the size of ships and the number of guns carried were increased. In the beginning of the present century the first rate included all ships of 100 guns and over, or all three-decked ships; the second rate, the largest two-decked ships of 80 guns and over, and the third rate, two-decked ships of less than 80 and more than 60 guns.

But in 1833 there was a change back to the ancient system of rating by the crews carried. The first rate was made to include all three-decked ships; the second rate, all two-decked ships, whose war complements consisted of 700 men and upwards, and the third rate, all ships whose complements were under 700 and not less than 600. In 1860, the year in which the earliest ironclads, Warrior and Black Prince, were launched, a new classification was ordered, which brought up the first rate to ships carrying 110 guns and upwards, or the complements of which consisted of 1,000 men or more, with corresponding increases in other rates. The maximum British complement then reached nearly 1,200, while now they are below 750.

In reality the differences in reckoning were not very great, because the complements were practically regulated by the number of guns. Dr. Elgar says that in the larger rates the displacement was about 40 tons for each gun carried, and that the cost of a large line-of-battle ship, fitted complete with masts, yards, sails, furniture and sea stores was about £1,000 per gun, in the year 1832, when built at war rates, and 18 to 20 per cent. less when built at peace rates.

Still, some confusion resulted, it being sometimes found that second rates carried more guns and men than first rates, and foreign ships differed from British ships in ratings. Various attempts were made to secure an accurate system of determining relative efficiencies, and in 1872 Sir N. Barnaby proposed the following formula:

$$A \times G \times H \times V^2$$

$$L \times 100$$

A is the weight of armor per ton of ship.

G is the weight of protected guns and ammunition.

H is height of battery port sills above load water line.

V is speed in knots on measured mile trial.

L is length of ship.

But Dr. Elgar points out the difficulties of determining efficiencies by this or any other formula. Thus the foregoing takes no account of the distinction of armor or the difference of guns in kind, as for example, quick firing and others, or the relation of armament to a specified service or of speed for that service, or of water-tight compartments. Capt. Noel, in 1885, endeavored to get closer results making the "figure of merit" contain nineteen independent factors.

Turning from such proposed methods to actually existing classes, Dr. Elgar observes that the British classification is really based on the skilled judgment of the Admiralty as to the fighting value of the ships. For example, the Indefatigable and Dreadnought displace nearly 12,000 and 11,000 tons, respectively, or more than nine of the first class battleships, and yet are rated in the second class. The first class protected cruisers vary in displacements from 7,350 to 14,200 tons. His own conclusion is that the best system is that of grouping ships under a few leading types, according to the service intended, and then classifying each type according to the best estimate that can be formed of the relative fighting power of the ships that composed it. The types would naturally be (1) armored seagoing battleships, (2) armorclads for coast defense, (3) cruisers with side armor at the water line, (4) cruisers without side armor at the water line, but with armored decks, and (5) unarmored cruisers. This is practically the present British system for seagoing battleships and cruisers, and the German system for cruisers.

Even this system, says Dr. Elgar, is exposed to the fact that there are constant changes in improvement in the type, thus affecting efficiency. He further shows that "the results, in the main, of increase of size in the various types of ships, when the weight of the complete hull without armor, propelling engines, coals, armament, and ammunition varies, as it approximately does in typical ships of the British navy, directly as the displacement, are the following: A slow rate of increase of speed, a somewhat faster rate of increase of steaming distance at the same speeds, an increase in the weight of armament and ammunition, including fittings and appliances for working and firing the guns, in proportion to the displacement, and an increase in the average thickness of side and deck armor in proportion to the increase of linear dimensions, and in the weight of armor on barbettes, casemates, conning towers, etc., in proportion to the increase of displacement. If one or more of these items be altered in a different manner the increase or reduction of weight involved must be allowed for in the weights of the others."

The admission of Dr. Elgar that "it is inevitable that as ships go on growing in size the weight of hull will absorb an ever-increasing proportion of the displacement, and the remainder that is left available for the different elements of fighting power will become relatively less," seems to sustain our own policy of building fighting ships of a moderate size and getting almost as good results as from much larger and costlier ships.

We are not likely to alter our system of rating, which has obvious advantages. For it should be observed that one point, which Dr. Elgar does not mention, is that we really have a double system of indication in our laws regarding names. So far as this latter pushed that it is said that certain cities which would like to have their names given to some of the six composite gunboats, soon to be launched, find the rather odd objection made to them that they have too many inhabitants for the purpose, and can only become sponsors for the cruiser and not the gunboat type.

DESIRABLE NAVAL STATIONS.

The New York "Sun" gives its readers some accounts of the places where "Naval life is gay." It tells us that a Navy officer when he contrives to capture a berth on a receiving or store ship, is superlatively happy, for the three years thus spent are accounted a sea cruise by the Department. The receiving ship assignments are bigger prizes than those on the store ships, for while the receiving ships are moored alongside the docks of the navy yards in the United States the store ships are pretty well scattered, and an officer attached to one of them has always the possibility before him of catching a little sea duty. The most undesirable store ship in the American Navy, from the naval officer's point of view, is the old gunboat Pinta, which is stationed up in the waters of Alaska. The Pinta is the Botany Bay of the navy, and the mournful wails which have been wrung from officers assigned there in recent years are movingly pathetic. Of sea stations the North Atlantic and Pacific have the preference. The officers, we are told, are pret-

ty evenly divided in their choice as between the European and the Asiatic station. An assignment to the South Atlantic station is not regarded with unmixed joy by officers of the navy. They describe a cruise on that station as three years of unvaried boredom, relieved only by the excitement of guessing when the yellow or Chagres fever is to make its appearance aboard ship.

"American naval officers are generally fainical as regards their seagoing assignments. By the time an officer has reached the rank of Lieutenant Commander he has seen enough of the world to have become tired of the major portion of it. The enthusiasm of the cadet and of the Ensign has long since died within him. He recalls with humorous wonder his midshipman craving to see the earth and the peoples thereof all at once, and smiles when he remembers the boyish jealousy which inspired him while hearing the seasoned wardroom officers recount their experiences and adventures in out-of-the-way ports. But he does not give expression to this feeling when the younger officers happen to be around, for he believes that the lads with the very new gilt on their caps and with swords still untarnished by salt fogs have the same right that he himself had to the joys of anticipation and the gradual tempering of enthusiasm by experience. He is conscious, moreover, that the young men nowadays furnished by Annapolis to the navy are, for some reason or other, sufficiently biased by the time they leave the training ships to suppress any emotion which they may feel at the prospect of the wide horizon before them."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TORPEDO BOAT.

(From the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.")

It is marvelous how the torpedo boat has evolved and keeps on evolving. Originally, as our readers are aware, this diminutive craft was intended to be carried on board and utilized for the purpose of launching torpedoes when wind and weather were favorable for its action. But in due course the size of the boat was increased sufficiently to enable it to act independently, irrespective of meteorological conditions. Subsequently, with a view of holding in check, if not preventing, the destructive propensities of the torpedo boat, was designed the torpedo boat destroyer, whose title sufficiently indicates its raison d'être. Lately the evolution of the torpedo boat seems to have been transferred to the torpedo boat destroyer, and if matters progress as they have been recently, it appears as if the destroyer would eventually develop into a battleship. The latest step in this direction is a proposal to armor plate these swift craft. At present, as our readers are doubtless aware, with a view of obtaining an abnormally high rate of speed, the hulls of torpedo boat destroyers are somewhat flimsily constructed, so much so that even a chance shot or a slight blow would be sufficient to damage the machinery, if not to send the vessel to the bottom almost instantaneously. It is now suggested that in order to minimize this risk, the engine and boiler space at any rate should be protected by hard steel armor half an inch in thickness. This would undoubtedly afford considerable protection against the fire of machine guns. So far nothing has yet been attempted, much less effected, by the naval authorities in this country in the direction indicated, but it seems that that enterprising firm, Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of Poplar, have recently completed a torpedo boat destroyer—the Santa Fé—for the Argentine Government, which bids fair to mark a new departure in naval construction. This little vessel has her engine and boiler room space provided with half-inch steel armor at the loss of three-quarters of a knot speed per hour. On her steam trials the Santa Fé attained a mean speed of 20½ knots an hour. This does not appear a high speed for vessels of this kind as things go nowadays, but no doubt Messrs. Yarrow can construct a destroyer which will realize a speed of thirty knots an hour, and at the same time have its vital portions protected against small gun fire. As high speed is evidently the chief desideratum in destroyers, we shall not venture at present to express an opinion as to whether protection which can only be obtained at the expense of speed is desirable in these vessels. Evidently, however, the naval constructor is in quest of the ideal destroyer, just as he has long been of the ideal battleship. Nothing will convince him that a war vessel must necessarily be a compromise, and it looks as if, instead of (as at one time seemed likely) the battleship being superseded by the destroyer, the latter would eventually evolve into something very like a battleship.

RIOTING IN COLORADO.

The arrival of the State Troops in Leadville, Colo., called out to suppress riotous miners at once restored confidence and order. When the troops were ordered on duty on Sept. 22 a special train of eight coaches, after waiting for the second section, with companies from Greeley, Boulder and Longmont; a long line of freight cars loaded with provisions, horses and ammunition, pulled into Leadville at 3:30 A. M., on the above date. The approach was made with great caution. Skirmishers were sent out for a distance of six miles from the city. Gen. Brooks decided to pitch his camp in the old baseball grounds near the depot, a space sufficient to hold several thousand men. The movements of the militia were sullenly watched by groups of strikers. Arrangements were made whereby the mobilization of all the troops could be effected in ten minutes in the business heart of the city. Everything was under guard. A fracas, which might have resulted in a widespread uprising, was promptly quelled. Crowds in several cases had been dispersed by a vigorous use of the butts of the guns, but on several occasions sterner measures came near being necessary. On Sept. 22 an unfortunate shooting accident occurred in which one member of the guard and two citizens were the victims, by the stupidity of some guardsmen. While at the Emmet Mine, one of the officers early in the evening accidentally discharged a shotgun, shooting Capt. Kavanaugh's horse from under him and wounding two miners, one of them slightly in the wrist, the other, Frank Rainey, seriously in the side. Sergt. Hamilton, Co. C, Cripple Creek, out with a scouting party, was ordered to halt by Sentinel Palmer, Hamilton was slow in responding and Palmer fired, the bullet seriously wounding him in the left knee.

The German grand maneuvers ended in the complete victory of the Saxons, their western army repulsing the Prussians along the whole line, pursuing them and marching to the relief of Breslau, thus accomplishing their allotted task. The Prussians were in full retreat upon Weissenberg on Saturday morning, when at a quarter to 11 the bugles sounded "cease firing." The rain was then coming down in torrents. Subsequently the Saxon army filed past the Emperor. The Emperor did not, as had been arranged, take command of the western army on Saturday, but appointed himself instead to the post of chief umpire.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d U. S. Art., has made an interesting report on the recent tour of duty of the 1st Regt., M. V. M., of Boston, to Adj. Gen. Samuel Dalton. In the course of his report Lieut. Weaver refers to the preliminary instruction imparted to the regiment at the armory and the preliminary visits to Fort Warren by several of the batteries and squads of men, and says:

"The theoretical instruction given to the regiment on my part was imparted in five lectures, in which I covered in an outline way the headings given in general orders No. 3, above referred to. The officers exhibited much interest in the subjects treated of, and, as was to be expected, were quick to take in and make use of the information. I wish to testify to all this, and to the agreeable surprise it gave me to find citizens ready and able to take up and handle intelligently the details of coast defense artillery work. As a consequence of this honest preliminary work in the armory, the regiment was made properly receptive for the work at Fort Warren during the first week of August. It is almost needless for me to express the very great satisfaction and pleasure it gave me, and, I may say, all officers of the post, to see the regiment take up the duties laid down in the schedule of drill prepared for the week, without a moment's delay, hesitation or doubt. The work was done better than I expected it would be, and I believe all, even the officers and men themselves, were surprised at what could be done with so little preparation. This leads me to say that if men like these could be kept permanently on this duty, or rather assigned to all duties connected with coast defense, it would be possible in a short time to train them to the highest possible standard, not excepting that of the regular troops. This last assertion may seem strong, but it must be remembered that work done for the love of it is always done specially well. I wish, therefore, to say quite positively that I have been impressed strongly with two of the features apparent in this experiment, namely: (1) It is possible to obtain a body of citizen soldiers who can find a deep interest in the scientific work and practical mechanical work connected with heavy artillery; (2) that it is possible to train such men in a comparatively short time to be efficient heavy artillerymen. These conclusions seem to me to open a most important question, one which is of special importance to a seaboard State like Massachusetts. It is of course well understood that in case of foreign war with any maritime nation Massachusetts would be exposed at the very outset to naval attack along its coast line. However well trained and disciplined, and however great the numbers of her militia might be, the infantry, cavalry and light artillery would be of no more use in defense against bombardment from the sea than the unorganized mass of human beings which surges up and down Washington street daily.

"The general government has made provision for erecting fortifications and for placing therein an armament which, if properly manned by trained artillerymen, will be able to make the whole coast line absolutely secure against naval attack; but the Congress of the United States has not made, and probably will not make, provision for an adequate personnel of United States artillerymen to man this armament. The regular artillery is barely sufficient to keep the various features of the forts' armament in condition to be used, and to furnish instructors to the militia. The question arises, ought not the commonwealth to organize a coast defense reserve, a force that could be thrown into the forts of the harbor at the outbreak of war, reinforcing the regular troops? A corps of coast defense reserves organized for this purpose, trained in time of peace to serve the armament of the forts in the harbor, instructed by the regular officers and non-commissioned officers, serving for a week or ten days each year at the forts, side by side with the regular troops, as was done at Fort Warren the first week of August, would give a body of troops of first importance, ready at all times for any emergency, whether it came from sea or land, for such a corps would, of course, be trained in infantry, battalion and company drill for riot or other emergency land service, in addition to its primary drill and instruction connected with coast defense. It would give Massachusetts certainly an efficient body of coast defense troops, and would make the commonwealth the leader in this branch of defense, as she was with the naval reserves. I would ask, therefore, that you give this matter your careful consideration, and, if it meets your approval, the support of your department."

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d U. S. Art., commanding Fort Warren, in forwarding the report of Lieut. Weaver, indorsed it as follows: "I concur in all that is contained in the papers within. The time is now ripe for something to be done in the matter of coast defense. The regular Army will never be sufficiently large to more than care for the elaborate guns and emplacements proposed and being constructed, and it will necessarily become the duty of the States to assist in the protection of their seaboard."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Recent orders from the Adjutant General's Office of Pennsylvania, publish the proceedings of the court martial which tried Maj. Frank Bradley, of the 16th Inf., early in the summer, upon charges of disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The finding was guilty on the first charge, and not guilty as to the second. The sentence was that the Major be reprimanded by his brigade commander. In his review of the proceedings, Maj. Gen. Snowden says: "The accused was convicted of disobedience of his Colonel's order to appear before the brigade board of examination, as a specification, and of disobedience to orders as a charge. The Major General Commanding is unable to approve a conviction of disobedience of an order to appear before the board not issued by the brigade commander. As the board is a brigade organization, the members of which are selected and called together at the discretion and by the act of the brigade commander, unable to assemble to organize, or to proceed to business without his sanction or orders, it is proper if not absolutely essential that orders to appear, more especially to reappear, before it should proceed from him.

"In consequence of this disapproval the sentence, which is mild for so serious an offense as disobedience to orders, becomes of no effect. It is irregular, however, to find the accused to be reprimanded by an officer other than the one who convenes the court or a higher authority. Usually the officer to administer the reprimand is not named; in which case the duty falls upon him who assembles the court or reviews the proceedings.

"I Winthrop's Military Law, p. 586.
"Maj. Frank E. Bradley, 16th Inf., is hereby released from arrest."

CALIFORNIA.

Referring to the unsatisfactory condition of the National Guard of California, the San Francisco "Report" says: "We do not suppose that any organization in the State has had so much fulsome comment poured upon it, for years past, as the National Guard. But it has always been evident to anybody who knew anything about troops that the National Guard was thoroughly inefficient and that its system was permeated with the poison of party politics and petty dishonesty. Maj. Gen. James, the good officer who has just been appointed to the command of the Guard, has probably known this a long time. But he now has an opportunity to move for correction of the abuses, and he is doing so. For example, he finds that while \$8,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of cartridges for the guardsmen, only \$1,000 has been expended in that direction, and even then in the purchase of the poorest kind of ammunition, virtually worthless for service or practice. Recently Gen. James began an investigation into this business, and as more investigations are pretty sure to follow, there are signs of opposition to the new General."

RIFLE COMPETITION.

The annual rifle shooting contest between teams of the 28th and 44th Sepr. Cos. of New York for the bronze Venus trophy was shot on Sept. 17, at the Deerfield range. The contest was a very close one, and the match was won by 28th Sepr. Co., by just 3 points. The following are the scores:

28th Separate Company.					
Corp. E. L. Salladin	20	18	19	21	78
Lieut. H. L. Salladin	200	300	500	600	tal.
Pvt. F. A. Burr	15	22	19	20	76
Pvt. A. S. Hammes	20	20	19	17	76
Pvt. J. J. Malloy	10	11	8	17	46
Pvt. P. E. Kent	18	19	21	16	74
Pvt. P. W. Hammes	20	20	21	15	76
Pvt. George Graff	19	19	15	15	68
Sergt. W. M. Remmer	18	15	19	13	65
Sergt. E. W. Matthews	18	18	15	15	66

Totals 692

44th Separate Company.					
Capt. L. E. Goodier	200	300	500	600	tal.
Lieut. F. W. Kincaid	20	15	17	17	70
Sergt. E. S. Jones	20	20	20	17	77
Sergt. W. A. Clark	20	21	17	0	53
Lieut. D. C. Dye	20	16	20	17	73
Sergt. J. A. Goodale	18	17	18	3	56
Lieut. F. T. Wood	18	20	16	18	72
Corp. F. H. Hazard	18	16	23	19	76
Corp. E. F. Hall	20	9	20	18	67
Lieut. A. W. Pickard	16	17	18	23	74

Totals 689

22d NEW YORK.—COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

In issuing orders to his command relative to drills, Col. Bartlett, of the 22d Regt., states that he takes this opportunity, prior to the opening of the regular drill season, to impress upon the officers and enlisted men his desire and intention to maintain the highest standard of efficiency, discipline and attendance and to such end he hereby notifies the men of his command that punctuality and regularity of attendance throughout the drill season will be rigidly enforced. Co. A. will hold a dance in the armory after drill on the evening of Monday, Oct. 12. The officers of the regiment will shortly hold a meeting at which the subject of a new distinctive uniform will be discussed. The Bicycle Corps of Co. H has arranged a series of runs for Friday evening of each week, the weather being favorable. Co. K will hold a dance and variety entertainment at the armory next Thursday night, Oct. 8. Co. G have elected E. F. Tausig, an ex-member of the Co. 2d Lieutenant.

4th NEW JERSEY.—COL. ABERNETHY.

The 4th Regiment of Jersey City this season, has qualified 33 sharpshooters, and 320 marksmen, out of some 725 members on the roll. The figures in detail are as follows:

	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.
F. S. and N. C. S.	4	23
Company A	5	43
Company B	5	34
Company C	2	19
Company D	1	30
Company E	1	14
Company F	2	18
Company G	2	15
Company H	1	32
Company I	1	14
Company K	1	32
Company L	8	45
Company M	0	1

Total 33 320

The poor showing of Co. M, whose members belong in Hoboken, is somewhat extraordinary, and it is doubtful if such a poor showing can be found in the history of any National Guard organization. A record of 45 men on the range to shoot and only one man being able to qualify, is not a brilliant one, and such a company would be of little use in active service. Last year the regiment had 16 sharpshooters and 421 marksmen. Like some of the New York regiments, the 4th of Jersey City, has had a number of its lockers broken into and uniforms stolen, or parts of new uniforms taken and old uniforms put in their place, and all efforts to find the culprits have proved unavailing. The Captain of Co. D, recently found his desk considerably defaced, and a panel of it was broken, while the roller top was forced out of place. A short time previous the same Captain went to take a seat in his revolving chair, when the whole business collapsed, and upon examination, it was shown that all the screws had been removed. This was evidently intended as a joke. The drill season in the regiment will not commence until after election.

NEBRASKA.

Adj. Gen. Barry, of Nebraska, under date of Sept. 19, publishes the following: "The Commander-in-Chief desires to extend his thanks to the officers and men of the Nebraska National Guard for their soldier-like conduct, being under the most adverse conditions. He notes with satisfaction the cheerfulness and readiness of each and all members of the command to perform any service required. The Commander-in-Chief desires to thank Maj. W. M. Van Horne and the commissioned and non-com-

missioned officers of the 22d Inf., for their painstaking efforts in aiding in every way to make the camp an instructive one, and desires to recognize the soldierly bearing of the officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the 22d Inf., U. S."

1st Lieut. Charles H. Wilson is relieved from the duties of Acting Assistant Adjutant General. In relieving Lieut. Wilson from these duties, the Commander-in-Chief desires to express to him his thorough appreciation of the manner in which the several duties assigned to him have been performed. The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his appreciation to all members of his staff while on duty.

7th NEW YORK.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Col. Appleton, in announcing the opening of the drill season in the 7th Regiment, which is to continue until April 1, 1897, says: "The new drill regulations will not be issued for the present, as was expected, but changes will no doubt shortly be made in the regulations, particularly in the extended order. Captains should, therefore, direct their attention to the elementary portions of the drill book, and take advantage of this opportunity to drill their companies in the marchings, alignments, steadiness in ranks, the duties of sentinels, and the manual of arms. In these there will be little change, but nothing can be of more importance. They are again reminded that the success of the organization has been secured by faithful adherence to the doctrines of our predecessors, and no lack of attention to details must be permitted. Every opportunity should be afforded non-commissioned officers to improve themselves, and schools of instruction should be formed for their benefit, and opportunities given them to exercise command of squads, and to act as non-commissioned officers of the Guard. The Commanding Officer especially enjoins upon the Captains the importance of careful personal supervision of their recruits, and no man should be transferred to the ranks until they are satisfied that he is a qualified soldier; and it is suggested that instruction be not confined to the mere routine of drill, but that it be extended to instruction in the traditions of the regiment and the meaning of the uniform—its dignity, and the necessity of wearing it in such a manner as never to render it ridiculous or incongruous by combining it with articles of citizens' clothing. The work of the regiment in rifle practice, as a whole, has been so satisfactory that the Commanding Officer can only urge a continuance of the same, especial care being given to the instruction of recruits. Extracts from the indorsement of Brig. Gen. Frederick C. McLewee upon the Regimental Muster Roll, which includes his criticism on the Annual Inspection are published. Attention is called to his remarks upon the condition of the uniforms. The Commanding Officer is aware that the service has been unusually severe during the last two years, and that the members receive no help from the State to replace articles worn out in its service; but he believes that with more care and with slight expense, the uniforms can be made to present a much better appearance. Field duty at camp and elsewhere with the rough usage to which the uniforms are subjected in the extended order drill, accounts in a measure for their condition. The Commanding Officer is gratified that the attention to duty of the officers and men upon all occasions has been noted by the Inspector General. The constant, steadfast and faithful work which goes quietly on is often overlooked in reports made upon the efficiency of the organization. The remarks of the Inspector General are as follows: "The general appearance of this regiment at inspection was excellent. Considerable improvement can be made, however, in some few details, notably in the care of and adjustment of equipments, and quite a number of uniforms are now so old as to need repairing or replacing wholly or in part. * * * Inspection was preceded by a review which was handsomely rendered, and when passing, the distances, alignments and salutes were perfect. The regiment made a new record in percentage present for muster (90.424). * * * No better idea can be formed of this regiment than the wonderful record of attendance for the past drill season, it being (for ten companies) 91.36. * * * The average percentage of attendance for muster during the past ten years is 98.46. These figures speak for themselves. * * * All headquarters books and records are in first-class condition in every respect, the errors pointed out last year having been corrected, and improvements in system in a number of cases having been inaugurated since that time. The books of the companies of this regiment which at last inspection were in a very unsatisfactory state * * * are now, with a very few exceptions, all that can be desired. Armory—a model of neatness and order. Q. M. Department under an excellent system and all State property in good condition."

Capt. George W. Rand, of Co. F, states that company drills for the season will be resumed next Tuesday night. He reminds the members of the company of the almost perfect attendance at drills during the past few years, and hopes that the present membership, having the interest and the honor of Co. F in their charge, will endeavor to emulate the example of their predecessors in self-sacrifice and attention to duty. Corp. Chas. H. Cadwell has been returned to the ranks at his own request, and Lane Corp. Frederick G. Turner has been appointed in his stead.

OHIO.

The fourth annual rifle contest of the 2d Inf., O. N. G., is a thing of the past, but the several teams and members of the regiment, pronounce it a decided success. The first day was ushered in with a cold, raw wind and rain, making everything and every one look chilly, but the shoot went on. The second day could not have been improved on as regards fine weather; all attribute it to the presence of Gen. H. A. Axline and Capt. Andrews, of the Army. The bright and cheerful face of the General and the jovial and jolly Captain made the boys sing "Move them clouds away," and they moved. Then followed a contest at 500 yards between the General and Captain, with 41 in favor of Axline and 39 for the Captain out of a possible 50. But at revolver practice the Captain was a match for the champion, his score being 29 out of a possible 30 at 25 paces and 56 out of a possible 60 at 50 paces, the General following closely with 27 at 30 paces and 49 at 60 paces. The sport was worked up to quite a pitch and several hundred practice shots were had by the General and Captain, after the contest, with exceptionally good scores, and to say the members of the 2d Regiment enjoyed the sport between the General and Captain and were greatly pleased with the honor to be favored with their presence, is a very, very mild way to state it. They promise a return date in 1897, when every effort will be made by the members of the regiment to royally entertain their most distinguished guests.

stake
an in-
bear-
of the

duties
Chief
of the
a have
to ex-
while

e drill
until
ill not
anges
articu-
before,
of the
ity to
stead-
annual
noth-
inded
secured
sors,
l. Ev-
of-
uction
given
s non-
nding
mpor-
s, and
y are
ested
ne of
tradi-
its—
man-
s by
work
en so
urge
en to
horse-
Regi-
the
ed to
The
been
at the
ticles
more
made
camp
un-
ounts
g Of-
fers
In-
thful
ports
e re-
The
s ex-
how-
l ad-
orms
holly
a re-
sing,
The
for
rmed
ance
nies)
ance
These
rters
very
cor-
eases
ts of
ction
now,
Ar-
ment
good

pany
light.
most
ars,
inter-
avor
self-
well
and
d in

N. G.
em-
ess.
and
but
been
to
to
ews,
Gen-
sing
wed
ain.
t of
was
pos-
50
aces
uite
by
cep-
2d
and
be
y to
ery
t to

Gen. Axline before leaving Kenton, stated that the Col-
onel of the regiment could count on all assistance from
General Headquarters in their power to make the next
annual competition one hard for others to follow. The
result of regimental competition is as follows: Co. D, first
team prize trophy, beautiful vase; Co. H, second team
prize trophy, beautiful vase; Co. D, first prize badge,
R. C. Craig, at 233-300 yards; Co. D, second prize badge,
A. M. York, at 200-300 yards; Co. C, first prize badge,
C. C. Simons, at 500 yards; Co. C, bull's-eye badge, C. C.
Simons, at 500 most bull's-eyes. Regimental Rifle Team
—A. M. York, of D. R. C. Craig, of D. C. C. Simons, of
C. J. W. Jones, of D. Ira Phillips, of H. C. D. Ireland, of
D. E. S. Hawker, of F. W. B. Duglass, of C. C. Moser,
of F. J. W. Smith; of regimental non-commissioned staff.
Co. C gave a \$100 fine gold badge to the best revolver
practice at 25 and 50 paces, and was won by their ever
popular Captain, L. M. Bell, with a score of 86 out of
a possible 100. The M. C. Lilly prize flag was a tie be-
tween Cos. A and H, the volley being a tie, both scoring
21 points out of a possible 25. Capt. Colwell, I. R. P.,
had a hustle on himself for several weeks and deserves
much credit for the good work done, interest taken and
success in general. The Signal Corps did good service,
having telegraph and telephone communication from the
pit at the target to several stations over a barb-wire fence
and from there to the city. The Hospital Corps and Am-
bulance wagon were also pressed into the service, but as
there was no casualties, they busied themselves making
things pleasant for all concerned. Maj. Campbell, being
selected range officer, gave excellent satisfaction, and
kept the shoot on the move, as is his custom with mili-
tary matters. A committee waited on the Colonel, re-
questing the next annual shoot be held next spring, as
they disliked very much to wait until fall, and there is
no question but what orders will be issued much earlier
in 1897, and invitations sent out to all O. N. G. officers
and men, and suitable prizes offered.

CONNECTICUT.

The Brigade Rifle Match of the C. N. G. was held at
the State Range at Niantic, Sept. 29. Teams from the
1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments competed. The match was
won by the 2d Regiment, as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Hall	26	29	55
Lieut. Norton	28	30	58
Sergt. Moltram	26	25	51
Corp. Ward	25	25	50
Maj. Dickinson	27	28	55
Capt. Welles	27	30	57
Sergt. Walker	26	25	51
Corp. Langdon	32	29	61
Sergt. Dene	24	27	51
Sergt. Husted	29	27	56
Sergt. Bowen	27	24	51
Capt. La Barnes	27	30	57
	324	329	653

The 3d Regiment was second with a score of 650. Med-
als will be awarded the members of the winning team.
The day was rainy, which prevented the best shooting.
The match was conducted by Maj. Geo. E. Albee, Brig-
ade Inspector Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer.
G.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The artillery organizations of the Massachusetts
Militia are to be given the benefit of practice firing with
solid shot at Fort Warren. Adj. Gen. Dalton has issued
orders that Light Batteries A, B and C, practice at Fort
Warren, Oct. 19 and 20. The order announces that a
schedule for the above practice has been prepared by

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art., and has been ap-
proved by Maj. C. A. Woodruff, commanding the fort.
This schedule will govern the two days' duty. The
same order directs Maj. Duchesney to report his ar-
rival to Maj. Woodruff, and orders the com-
manding officer of Light Battery A, to report by letter
direct to Maj. Duchesney for instruction as to their tour
of duty. For this work Maj. Duchesney is ordered to
have detailed from Light Batteries A, B and C all line
officers who serve as chiefs of pieces and gunners. He
will also detail a medical officer and hospital steward
from his staff. Pay rolls will be prepared and mileage
allowed to Boston, transportation to Fort Warren being
furnished.

It is improbable that the 1st Brig., New York, will be
ordered out to Van Cortlandt Park for a field day this
month, as was contemplated by Gen. Fitzgerald. Instead
of the field day, the brigade may be ordered to make a
street parade in the city, passing in review before some
prominent officials and giving the people an opportunity
of seeing the fine body of troops under Gen. Fitzgerald's
command. It is some time since there has been a street
parade of the brigade and the innivation will prove a very
popular one.

Bandmaster Alfred D. Fobs, of the 23d Regt., N. Y.,
has been given three months' notice that his contract
with the regiment will cease, and at the end of the stipu-
lated time a new leader will be appointed. There are al-
ready some twenty-eight applicants for the position.

At the annual competitions in rifle shooting at Creed-
moor by the veterans of the 7th Regt., New York, there
was quite a large attendance and some good scores made,
notwithstanding a strong wind which interfered some-
what with shooting. In the contest for the Mali Cup, Mr.
R. Darling was the winner, with a score of 45 out of a
possible 50 points. A. Stevens was second, with a score
of 44. Mr. A. Stein, in the sharpshooters' match, made
the highest score, 47 points, and won the second Mali
prize, and Mr. F. W. Budd, who made the highest score
as marksmen, 45 points, won the third prize.

The officers of the 14th Regt., New York, have agreed
that for the present no more company receptions will be
held, and that battalion receptions will take their place.
The first entertainment will be given on Thanksgiving
Eve, next by the battalion in command of Maj. Dillon.

Subscriptions are being solicited among the organiza-
tions of the 2d Brigade, New York, for a fund for the
erection of a monument to the memory of the late Maj.
Gen. John B. Woodward.

Co. D, 13th N. Y., will hold a reception in the armory
Oct. 2.

Co. G, 12th Regt., N. G. N. Y., and the New West
Side Athletic Club, will hold the first set of joint games
of the season, in the 12th Regt., armory on Tuesday
evening, Nov. 17, 1896. The events which will be open
to all amateurs are as follows: 60-yard run handicap,
440-yard run handicap, 880-yard run novice, one-mile
run handicap, one mile walk handicap, running high
jump handicap, one-mile bicycle race handicap. There
will also be a one-half mile run open to members of the
12th Regt., in fatigue uniform. The prizes are as follows:
Handsome gold hunting case watch, gold open-face watch
and nickel stop watch, to the first, second and third man,
in each event. Entrance fee, 50 cents for each athletic
event, and one dollar for each bicycle event must accom-
pany entry. Address O. M. Sergt. John P. Fennell, Co.
G, 12th Regt., 62d street and Columbus avenue. The
armory will be open to athletes Tuesday and Friday
nights from 9:30 to 11 P. M., and on Wednesday nights
from 7 to 8 for bicyclists only. "No spiked shoes will
be allowed."

The entertainment of the Ancient and Honorable Ar-
tillery Company of Boston by the 5th Regiment of Balti-
more, has fallen through and ended in quite a squabble
between the two organizations, resulting from some dif-
ferences as to the matter of escort.

Maj. Gen. Snowden of the Pennsylvania, being dis-
satisfied with the practicability of the extended order
drill as laid down in the drill regulations, as are also
many other officers, both in the Army and National
Guard, has formulated new regulations which are to be
practiced by organizations of the State force, and if found
practicable may be adopted to supersede the extended or-
ders as now prescribed in the D. R.

It has been practically decided by the Republican lead-
ers to nominate Col. Franklin Bartlett, of the 23d New
York, for Congress in the Seventh District. Col. Bart-
lett is a sound-money Democrat, and a gentleman of ex-
ceptional energy and ability.

The new 9th Regiment Armory on West Fourteenth
street, New York, was formally accepted by the Ar-
mory Board Sept. 29. The furniture and gas fixtures
have yet to be added and the drill floor completed, as
well as some other minor details.

The annual fall reunion of the 1st Battery, New York,
Capt. Lewis Wendel, which was held at Fort Wendel on
the evening of Saturday, Sept. 26, proved a great suc-
cess. Among the guests present who enjoyed themselves
until a late hour, were Capt. David Wilson and officers of
the 2d Battery. It was an occasion which will be long
remembered by all who participated.

There was considerable surprise, not to say indigna-
tion, among a number of commanding officers in the
National Guard of New York this week over the unusual
course of the department of rifle practice in changing
its programme officially set forth in a circular early in
the spring, designating certain days for the qualification
of marksmen, sharpshooters, and experts, without proper
notification. Among other dates announced by Gen.
Whitlock were the dates of Oct. 10 and 17, for practice
for marksmen at Creedmoor Range. A placard was
sent out to the several armories a few days ago, which
merely designated days for practice and it was noticed
that the dates, Oct. 10 and 17, originally assigned to
marksmen, had been left out. There was no official
communication by circular or otherwise, that a change in
the programme had been made, and officers are in some-
what of a quandary over the matter. In a number of
cases orders have been issued in different regiments or-
dering men who have not yet qualified as marksmen to
go down to Creedmoor on the days of Oct. 10 and 17, as-
sign them officially by Gen. Whitlock, and a number of
men have made their arrangements accordingly, and
having done so, if a change has been made, it is only
proper military ethics to send an official notification to
a commanding officer of such a change. A mere placard
giving dates sent to an armory is certainly not an official
communication, and a commanding officer may never
even see it. It is a decidedly improper way of trans-
acting military business. Of course the change of pro-
gramme made by Gen. Whitlock was made for the best
interest of the service, as it gives men who have not
qualified as sharpshooters a better opportunity of doing
so; the only point of criticism is the neglect to give
proper notification of the change.

At an Assembly District Democratic convention for the
Second Assembly District, of Westchester County, J.
Mayhew Wainwright, of Rye, Adjutant of the 12th N.
Y., was nominated for the Assembly.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Bertha
Brandreth, daughter of Mr. William Brandreth, and niece
of Gen. E. A. McAlpin, to Mr. De Witt C. Weed, Jr.,
of Brooklyn, 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, 23d Regiment, N.
G. N. Y. The ceremony will take place at 5 o'clock on

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all
in leavening strength.—Latest United States Govern-
ment Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS

Leading Numbers 14, 048, 128, 130, 135, 333, 161.
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 25 John Street New York.

Colored Dress Goods.

Every production of the European manufacturer,
for this season, is represented, including all of
the well-known materials and a variety of new fab-
rics.

Cloth Department.

Main Floor.

Opening of our Fall Importations. New Shades in:
Broadcloths, Cloakings, Corduroys,
Suitings, Velveteens.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th Street,
Twenty-third Street,
New York.

JUST ISSUED. ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS.

For the government of the Army and for the observance of
the Militia of the U. S. Revised edition just issued by the
War Department. Leather Binding, Price \$1.00.
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
93-101 Nassau Street, New York.

F. W. KALDENBERG'S SONS

Nos. 2 & 4 EAST 17th STREET, Cor. FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES

To the past and waning generation of the Army and Navy the name of Kaldenberg was esteemed and im-
portant because it was always a guarantee of excellence and reliability.

To the Army and Navy present, we introduce ourselves as chips of the old block, and we promise to guard
your wants as carefully as our father did of old, and we herewith offer every member of the U. S. Service an
example of our best efforts; viz. a "BULL-DOG" French Briar Pipe (as here illustrated), mounted with solid
silver band, made especially for
us by the renowned Gorham
Mfg. Co., and a vulcanite rub-
ber mouthpiece.

Delivery guaranteed and pro-
paid to any address upon re-
ceipt of One Dollar.

In Camp or Garrison Cottolene

should be used for all
frying and shortening-
makes better food and
better health.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade-marks—"Cotto-
lene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every can. Made
only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New
York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Montreal.

MRS. T. LYNCH,

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

1 & 3 Union Square, cor. 14th St.,

NEW YORK.

Send for Catalogue. Please mention this paper.

HOISTING ENGINES

Of any size and style adapted for all kinds of
work. Send for Catalogue.

J. S. MUNDY, Newark, N. J.

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without
extra premium except when engaged in actual war-
fare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption
of the war risk does not invalidate the policy, but
simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service in all
countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra
charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash
surrender and paid up insurance values to which
the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts
Statute.

All forms of Life and Endowment policies issued.
Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all
policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent
on application to the Company's Office.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

ALFRED D. FOSTER, Vice-Pres.

S. F. TRULL, Secretary.

WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Secretary.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6, in Trinity Church, Sing Sing, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's father, at that place. The Rev. George Ferguson will be the officiating clergyman.

Lieut. Robt. Mazet, Co. D, 7th N. Y., is the Republican candidate for Assemblyman for the 19th District in New York City.

It has been reported that Maj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin would not accept the position of Adjutant General of New York again under any circumstances. In fact, a number of officers have said they knew this positively, the General himself being given as the authority. On the contrary, a newspaper dispatch from Albany says: "Adj. Gen. McAlpin was at his office in the Capitol on Sept. 29, for the first time in eight or nine weeks, most of which time was spent with his family at Beaver in the Adirondacks. When asked if it was true that he had stated that he would not accept the reappointment as Adjutant General in the event of Frank S. Black's election, he replied: 'Such statements have been printed in certain newspapers in the State, but they were unauthorized by me. While I am in no sense of the word a candidate for reappointment, nevertheless, if Mr. Black should be elected and should see fit to honor me with the appointment of Adjutant General, I should feel duty bound to accept such high honor.'

NAVAL MILITIA.

The annual brigade rifle match in the Massachusetts Naval Militia, between teams of ten from each division, took place at the State camp ground, South Framingham, on Saturday afternoon, September 26. Each man was allowed one sighting shot and fired a string of ten shots, the distance being 200 yards. The wind and sun proved

troublesome, the winning team making 30 points less than last year.

The scores were as follows:

H Division, of Springfield.....	301
F Division, of Fall River.....	381
E Division, of Lynn.....	375
B Division, of Boston.....	366
G Division, of New Bedford.....	357
D Division, of Boston.....	331
A Division, of Boston.....	328
C Division, of Boston.....	315

The Springfield division also won the trophy last year. The greatest improvement was made by B Division, of Boston, which made a gain of 44 points over their score last year. Capt. Weeks, Lieut. Comdr. Paul and Asst. Surg. Abbe were present during the match.

In the New York Naval Militia Comdr. Miller announces that the regular drill season will begin Monday, November 9, and continue until April 24 next. During the period of divisional drills the exercises will be as follows: Mondays, 1st Division; Tuesdays, headquarters night; Tuesdays, 2d Division; first and fourth Tuesdays of each month, physical examination of each of the troops and Hospital Corps drill; Wednesdays, 3d Division; Thursdays, 4th Division; Fridays, Drum Corps special and squad drill; first Friday of each month, buglers' drill. Battalion drills are ordered as follows: November 17, December 15, February 16, March 16, and April 20.

In the California Naval Militia Mechanical Engr. Christie, of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has been appointed chief engineer of the naval battalions of that city by Gov. Budd, of California, and he will immediately proceed to organize a corps of mechanical engineers and firemen so that in future the naval battalion will be able to fully man any war vessel should occasion arise for so doing.

COMING EVENTS.

OCT. 5.—Review and reception 8th N. Y., at armory.
OCT. 8.—Stag of Co. D, 13th N. Y., at armory.
DEC. 9.—Athletic games Co. G, 12th N. Y., and St. George A. C., at armory.
DEC. 7.—Reception Co. B, 13th N. Y., at armory.
Jan. 7.—Annual ball, Old Guard, New York, at Metropolitan Opera House.

NEW PULLMAN SERVICE TO TEXAS, MEXICO AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Commencing Oct. 1, the Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," will inaugurate a new Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Line between New York, Birmingham, Ala., and Washington, and Galveston, Tex. Connecting at New Orleans with the trains of the Southern Pacific R. R., carrying Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, New Orleans to San Francisco and City of Mexico. The new sleeping car service will be operated on the "United States Fast Mail," leaving New York 12:15, midnight, and Washington, D. C., 11:15 A. M. The famous Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled Limited continues to leave New York daily at 4:30 P. M., carrying Dining Cars and Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Car, New York to New Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, and Hot Springs, N. C. For further information call on or address General Eastern Office, 271 Broadway.

Over \$100,000 has been spent this summer in improving the famous Continental Hotel, of Philadelphia. Steam heat and running water, hot and cold, have been put into every room in the house. The plumbing and equipments are of the latest patterns, and the improvements have brought the house squarely "up to date."

THE ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION

WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST HONORS FOR THE

Purest and Best Beer

AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



as decreed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against

FORGERY,

FRAUD AND

CORRUPTION.



AMERICAN IMPROVED

McINNES' ANTI-CORROSIVE AND ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS

FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

In use by all the Principal Lines of European and American Steamers and Steam Yachts. It is the "fastest" coating for Ships or Yachts.

GEORGE N. GARDINER,

TELEPHONE CALL, 586 BROAD.

53 South Street, NEW YORK.



9 Cliff St., New York, Sept. 15th, 1896.

We have purchased S. RAE & CO.'S FINEST SUBLINE LUCCA OIL at retail in the open market, and have submitted samples so obtained to careful chemical analysis.

We find the oil to be PURE OLIVE OIL unadulterated by admixture with any other oil or other substance. It is free from rancidity, and all other undesirable qualities, and it is of SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

THE LEDOUX CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

A. R. Ledoux *proprietor*

Est. 1836. S. RAE & CO., Leghorn, Italy.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ASSETS, \$221,213,721.33.

Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. R. FREEMAN, Supt. Maritime Dept., Company's Building, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,

51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,

Adopted by the United States Army, Navy and the National Guard.

PATENT BINDERS FOR FILING THE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00

93-101 Nassau St., New York.

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE Brand

CONDENSED MILK.

Has No Equal

SOLD EVERYWHERE

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,

15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Men's Wear.

Elysian Overcoatings,
Mixed and Plain Beavers,
Kerseys, Venetians, Coverts.

BOX CLOTHS.

English, Scotch & Irish Suitings.
"Glenorchy Checks" for Golf
and Bicycling.

"Tattersall" Wool Vestings.

Zibelines, Llamas, Montagnac,
and Velvet Cords in
fancy shades for evening Wraps.
LADIES' CLOTHS.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

Twelfth Edition.

The Red Badge of Courage.

An Episode of the American Civil War. By STEPHEN CRANE. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.

"Never before have we had the seamy side of glorious war so well depicted. The rank and file has its historian at last, and we have had nothing finer."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

"If you would know how a man feels before his first battle, and as he marches into the teeth of a leaden hail; how the rage of battle possesses his soul till he forgets his wounds and fights on, insane with fury, you must read 'The Red Badge of Courage.'"—*Detroit Free Press*.

"Will be best appreciated by those who passed through the baptism of fire of our civil war. Vivid and true to the life and language."—*San Francisco Call*.

"A strong book, and a true book; true to life."—*The Critic*.

"Mr. Crane's visualizing power is so strong that his battlefields are painfully alive. We hear the screams of the shells; we watch the blue, smoke-circled line of the advance curling and writhing like a snake in the conflict; we see the blood drip."—*St. Paul Globe*.

"A book touched with lightning in almost every line, original, striking, astonishing, powerful; holding the attention with the force of genius."—*Louisville Post*.

"The best novel which the war has yet produced."—*Kansas City Journal*.

"A book which has no parallel unless it be Tolstoy's 'Sebastopol'."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

"In this book Stephen Crane writes with a strength and picturesqueness which recall Victor Hugo's masterly descriptions."—*Minneapolis Journal*.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.

72 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal, Albany, N. Y.

NOW READY.

Personal Recollections of Gen. Nelson A. Miles

For nearly two years Gen. Miles has had in preparation a volume embracing his personal recollections, also containing the complete narrative of his famous Indian campaigns. This book will rank as one of the most remarkable works of the century. As a narrative of momentous experiences nothing more dramatic has appeared in recent literature.

The work is issued in one large royal octavo volume, about 600 pages, richly illustrated by Frederick Remington and other eminent artists.

STYLES AND PRICES.
In cloth, emblematic gold side and back, plain edges, \$5.00
In half morocco, gilt center and back, marbled edges, 5.50
Levant morocco, gold side and back titles, gold edges, 6.50

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY. AGENTS WANTED.

Address, THE WERNER CO., Publishers,

160-174 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

CAN YOU FEEL YOUR COLLARS PRESSING YOUR NECK FORWARD? THIS ONE WON'T. IT'S MADE NOT TO.

INSIST ON THE MARK. IT'S A GUARANTEE. WATUPPA.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited, Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

SCHOOLS.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY. HARTFORD, CONN. City advantages for culture and study. EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Miss Sara J. Smith, Prin., Hartford, Conn.

Miss Bacon's School for Girls of all Ages. Reopens September 17. Elective and College Preparatory Courses. HAGERSTOWN, MD.

CHELLENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, on the summit of the Cheltenham Hills, 2 hours from New York; 4 hr. from Philadelphia. Represented by 30 graduates in six leading colleges and scientific schools. 26th year. Terms, \$600; no extras. Special terms to clergymen and to army and naval officers. JOHN C. RICE, Ph.D., Ogontz, Pa.

THE MISSES TIMLOW, Nutley, N. J. CLOVERSIDE. A boarding-school for girls, near New York. Refers to Bishop Starkey. Address, Miss E. W. TIMLOW.

ACADEMY ST. VINCENT on the Hudson, N. Y. CITY. For Girls. Sisters of Charity. Location beautiful; grounds extensive. Academic and preparatory courses; art, music, languages. Mother Superior.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR LEHIGH AND ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY. Recommended by the President and all the professors of Lehigh University. References—Genl. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A. and Genl. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A. For Catalogues and particulars apply to W. Ulrich, Ph. D. Principal.

MICHIGAN, Orchard Lake. Michigan Military Academy. 19th year. Prepares for leading universities. Graduates are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and University of Michigan. New gymnasium 60x180 feet. Address, COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Superintendent.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has no superior. A large yearly increase in its sales says so.

Mothers give Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels. Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

BORN.

DRAPER.—Sept. 13, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. H. L. Draper, U. S. Marine Corps, a daughter.

BRICK.—At Fort Harrison, Mont., Sept. 18, 1896, to the wife of Hospital Steward Philip T. Erck, U. S. A., a daughter.

HODGES.—At Arrochar, Staten Island, on Sept. 20, 1896, to the wife of Capt. H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, a son.

McNAMEE.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 24, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. M. M. McNamee, 9th U. S. Cav., a son, Alfred Armstrong McNamee.

MARRIED.

CHANDLER-WADSWORTH.—At Genesee, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1896, Mr. Porter Chandler, son of the late Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Wharton Wadsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth.

HIGGINS-JOHNSTON.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 1, 1896, P. A. Engr. Robert B. Higgins, U. S. N., to Miss Alice Preston Johnson, daughter of Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson, U. S. N.

NORTON-LINNVILLE.—At Tiffin, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1896, Ensign Albert L. Morton, U. S. N., to Miss Daisy D. Linnville.

TAYLOR-MORRISON.—At Washington, D. C.,

Sept. 21, 1896, Mr. Seneca N. Taylor, to Miss Mary Morrison, sister of Maj. J. N. Morrison, Judge Advocate U. S. A.

WHITNEY-RANDOLPH.—At Bar Harbor, Me., Hon. William C. Whitney, former Secretary of the Navy, to Mrs. Edith S. Randolph.

DIED.

BRITTON.—At Paradise Valley, six miles east of San Diego, Cal., on Sept. 18, 1896, Capt. Thomas Britton, U. S. A., retired.

HEYL.—On Monday, Sept. 28, at his late residence, Camden, N. J., David Seeger Heyl, in his eighty-second year, father of Capt. C. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., also of the late Col. E. M. Heyl, Inspector General U. S. A., and the late Surg. Theo. O. Heyl, U. S. N.

JOHNSTON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 24, 1896, Mrs. Eliza Griffin Johnston, widow of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, formerly Colonel of the 2d U. S. Cav.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

MONUMENTS.

Original Designs. Send for Illustrated Handbook. J. R. LAMB, 50 Carmine St., New York.

There is a story current in the London clubs that a relative of the late Gen. Gordon, in order to keep alive in the memory of Li Hung Chang the recollection of his former adjutant, sent him as a gift an uncommonly fine bull pup. Li Hung Chang, who, it appears, has a keen sense of humor, in acknowledgment of the gift stated that he was not in the habit of eating that variety of dog, but that his suite had it served for breakfast, and accorded it unqualified praise.

Spaulding & Co.,

Goldsmiths, Silversmiths and Jewelers.

PARIS, 36 Ave. de l'Opera.

CHICAGO, State and Jackson Sts.

STATIONERY for FALL WEDDINGS.

As the Wedding Season approaches and the demands for Invitations, Announcements, Etc., increase, it is sometimes difficult to fill orders in the specified time; we would therefore ask our customers to place theirs as early as possible, thus enabling us to fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

We shall be glad to send samples of the latest forms and styles in Wedding Stationery, as well as for Receptions, Dinners, Luncheons, Teas, Balls and all private entertainments; also programmes for Musicales and Theatricals; lists for Private Galleries, Menus, Luncheon Cards, Etc.

We make a Specialty of Heraldry in all its branches. Our new "Suggestion Book" mailed free. Address

SPAULDING & CO.,

State and Jackson Streets, CHICAGO.

Annual Sales Over 6,000,000 Boxes!

Beecham's Pills

For Bilious and Nervous disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constiveness, Blisters on the Skin, etc.

The first Dose will give Relief in Twenty Minutes. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be a

Wonderful Medicine!

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, they act like magic, arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energies of the human frame, and are positively

Without a Rival!

They quickly restore females to complete health, because they promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. 25 cts. at Drug Stores or post-paid on receipt of price. Address, B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York. Book Free upon application.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY TRANS-ATLANTIC LINE SAILING UNDER THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

New York and Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connections at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.

Paris... Oct. 7, 10 A. M. St. Louis... Nov. 4, 10 A. M. St. Paul... Nov. 11, 10 A. M. St. Paul... Oct. 21, 10 A. M. Paris... Nov. 18, 10 A. M. St. Louis... Nov. 25, 10 A. M. Paris... Oct. 28, 10 A. M. St. Louis... Nov. 25, 10 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New York, 307 Walnut St., Philadelphia 145 La Salle St., Chicago.

RIDING SADDLES HARNESS BICYCLES and TRICYCLES

Factory: Newark, N. J.

The Whitman Saddle Co., 118 Chambers Street, N. Y. City

Make the celebrated "WHITMAN" as well as all other styles of saddles and equestrian goods. Their harness and horse clothing department offer the finest assortment in the market. They also manufacture the "WHITMAN" and "PATRIOT" wheels, universally accepted as excelling in every essential feature of honest construction. From our buyers' purchase of the manufacturers direct.

Special discount to U. S. A. officers. Illustrated catalogue sent free.



Factory: Jamestown, N. Y.

WM. H. BELLIS & CO., NAVAL TAILORS, 98 CHURCH ST., ANNAPOLIS, MD., Make a Specialty of Naval Uniforms. Import Starkey's London Trimmings and Equipments.



CELEBRATED HATS.

Army and Navy Caps a Specialty.

178 and 180 Fifth Ave. between 22d and 23d Sts., and 181 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Agencies in all Principal Cities.

H. G. PURINTON, MILITARY TAILOR,

Diploma and Medal World's Columbian Exposition. SAMPLES AND SELF MEASUREMENT BLANKS. 77 JACKSON ST., CHICAGO.

Don't Rely on Human Filters

To eliminate dangerous materials taken into the system by means of unwholesome drinking water. The excretory organs already have enough work without crowding an additional amount upon them in this way.

The Pasteur Filter

Will do the work more satisfactorily and will cost you less in the end.

Dr. Chas. M. Cresson in Philadelphia "Press": "As to the 'germs of disease,' however, I have found but one filtering device which will effect their removal, and that device is the Pasteur-Chamberland Filter."

THE PASTEUR-CHAMBERLAND FILTER CO., Dayton, Ohio.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT, 1193 Broadway, N. Y. CANADIAN DEPT., 6 Adelaide St., E., Toronto, Ont. MEXICO DEPT., Ignacio Carranza, Mexico, Mex. SALES AGENTS.

Baltimore, 301 N. Howard St. Boston, 180 Washington St. Buffalo, Glenside, N. Y. Chicago, 946 Dearborn St. Cincinnati, 809 Race St. Cleveland, 46 The Arcade. Columbus, 108 N. High. Denver, 926 Fifth Ave. St. Louis, 101 Olive St. San Francisco, 87 Market. Toronto, 4 Adelaide St., East. Toledo, 910 Summit St. Washington, 1905 Penn. Ave.

and by Druggists, Plumbers and Dealers in Hardware and Household furnishing goods.

HIGHEST AWARDS. WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequalled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere. THE FRANK MILLER CO. 349 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL, D. M. Ferry Co. Detroit, Mich. Free to every one

The Old Reliable Sweet Caporal CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time.

More Sold Than All Other Brands Combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

KINNEY BROS., THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor, MANUFACTURER.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

5th Ave., 46th to 47th Sts., N. Y. Army and Navy Headquarters. Under new and liberal management. Unsurpassed in location and perfect in all appointments. Free Coach and Baggage to and from Grand Central Depot by giving us notice. American plan \$4.00 per day and upward. European plan \$1.50 per day and upward. Music during dinner. The traveling public will find this a delightful, cool and homelike hotel.

WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.

European Plan. Newly refurbished and replumbed. Army and Navy headquarters. Special rates to the service.

WM. G. LELAND.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

(Directly opposite Wall St., New York.) Select family and transient hotel. Enlarged and remodeled; newly furnished; elegant large rooms, single or en suite; with private bath; very reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO.

FIRE-PROOF. 780 ROOMS. American Plan, \$3.00 per day and upwards. European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upwards.

Park Avenue Hotel. Absolutely Fireproof.

4th Ave., 32d and 33d Sts., New York. American and European Plans. Army and Navy Headquarters. WM. H. EARLE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

Sturtevant House, Broadway and 29th St., N. Y. and upward. Rooms without board, \$1.00 per day and upward. Steam heat. Army & Navy Headquarters. HENRY J. BANG, Prop.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Broadway and 42d Street, New York. Special rates to Army Officers. Fire-proof addition.

N. B. BARRY, PROP.

The Famous CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Philadelphia.

Under New Management. Rates Reduced. AMERICAN PLAN: 100 rooms, \$2.50 per day. 125 rooms, \$3.00 per day. 150 rooms, \$3.50 per day. 175 rooms, \$4.00 per day. HEAT INCLUDED. L. U. MALTEY, Prop'r.

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. H. C. BURCH, Manager.



GLADDING'S WHALE OIL AND TAR HOOF DRESSING AND LINIMENT. Try a Can. Send 75 Cents and We will Ship, Express Paid.

GLADDING OIL CO., MANUFACTURERS, NEWARK, N. J.

AS WE GROW OLDER

We feel the need of a stimulant.

There is none so pure, so gentle, at the same time so effective, as our

"Old Crow Rye."

It is one of the best brands in Kentucky. We have absolutely controlled every barrel of Rye made at the Old Crow Distillery since January, 1873. It is bottled under our personal supervision, and we know that it is absolutely reliable in every respect. Try it, it will not disappoint you. But be sure the word RYE is on the label, and our firm name on case, cork, capsule and label. Remember, all really fine goods are imitated.



H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853. 60 Fulton St.; also Broadway & 27th St., N. Y.

A. J. Spalding & Bros.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF ATHLETIC SUPPLIES.

Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries and Sportmen's Wear. Handsome Illustrated Catalogue sent free. New York. Philadelphia. Chicago.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Nos. 303, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F.

And other styles to suit all hands.

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

The Best is the Cheapest. JAEGER

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR. SOCKS, STOCKINGS. ADDITIONAL BANDS. RUBBER SHANKS. SHAWLS, CORSETS. CYCLING SUITS. BOOTS AND SHOES. 401-402.

Illustrated Catalogue Free by Mail. IN NEW YORK CITY: MAIN RETAIL, 130 Fifth Ave., below 14th St. UPTOWN BRANCH, 1189 Broadway, near 35th St. DOWNTOWN DEPOT, 123 Broadway, bet. Cortlandt St. & HARLEN BRANCH, 248 West 125th Street.

Net Goods without this Trade Mark. Our Goods are tested for purity and durability.



No Time or Trouble IS REQUIRED WITH WHITMAN'S INSTANTANEOUS CHOCOLATE. Delicious in flavor—Best in quality. Requires no boiling. Put up in pound and half pound tins. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Mfrs. Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,
HAVE REMOVED to LARGER and more ELEGANT
apartments at
389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St., **NEW YORK.**

GUN POWDER...

**Military Powder of all grades
and Gun-Cotton**

Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles
Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

REGULATION CAPS, EMBROIDERIES,
EQUIPMENTS AND CLOTHING. . . NEW PRICE LIST READY.

THE WARNOCK COMPANY,

304 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CARPENTER STEEL COMPANY.

No. 1 Broadway, New York.

High Grade Crucible Steels, Armor Piercing Projectiles,
Gun Forgings, Etc.

Works, Reading, Pa.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,

734 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments.

NEW REGULATION CAP in several qualities. EMBROIDERED AND METAL COLLAR DEVICES.

**IMPROVED HOISTING ENGINES**

FOR PILE DRIVING, RAILROADS, BRIDGE
BUILDING, COAL HOISTING AND
BUILDING PURPOSES.

OVER 350 SIZES AND STYLES.

Log Hauling by Steam and Suspension Cableways.

W. A. CROOK & BROS. Co.

117-123 Pointer Street, NEWARK, N. J.

Salesrooms—143 Liberty Street, New York.



**RANK
IS RECOGNIZED.**



**SEAL OF
NORTH CAROLINA
IS THE BEST**

**SEAL OF
NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.**

The undisputed leader of Plug-cut Smoking
Tobaccos throughout the world.

The Finest Sun-Cured Tobacco Grown
in North Carolina.

Granville County, North Carolina, is uni-
versally noted for the sweet superior-flav-
ored leaf produced there. When sun-cured
this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in
the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves
with age, and by storing the sun-cured
Granville County leaf for several years, we
obtain the superior tobacco used in this ce-
lebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and
makes a cool, delicious smoke which will
not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears
our firm's name.
MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.

**RICE & DUVAL,
Army and Navy Tailors,**

FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.

231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,
Well known to Army Officers for the past 18 years,
UNIFORMS.

**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
MILITARY GOODS.**

EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF . . . NEW REGULATION ARMY CAPS.
Army, Navy, National Guard, etc. **769 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,** one door below 9th St.

**BOYLAN MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,
MILITARY CLOTHIERS.**

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS.
No. 34 Howard Street, New York.

RIDABOCK & CO.

Established
1847.

. . . MILITARY GOODS,

141 Grand St. (Near Broadway), New York.

OEHM & CO.

**ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS
AND NATIONAL GUARD CONTRACTORS.**
Baltimore, Md.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Our policies embrace features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. Send for
information. No obligation imposed.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

SUCCESSOR TO

Horstmann Brothers & Co.

Established 1816



MILITARY EQUIPMENTS—
PHILADELPHIA

Catalogues and Price Lists for all branches of the U. S. Service on application

FOUNTAIN GROVE VINEYARD CO.

Santa Rosa, Cal.

Special Inducements to Army and Navy
Officers, Clubs and Messes.

"SHERRY BITTERS" for Indigestion,
Loss of Appetite, etc. An Excellent Tonic.

Foreign Offices: London, Eng., Glasgow, Scotland.

Eastern Depot, 58 Vesey St., New York City.

NATIVE WINES

DIRECT

FROM OUR

OWN

VINEYARDS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.

89 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF



Military and Sporting Powders.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.